The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Speech of Gen. Frank P. Blair at St. Louis.

He is Still the Democratic Candidate for Vice-President.

He will Withdraw if the Party Desire Him to Do So.

He Declares that Gen. Grant will be Assassinated if Elected.

Comments of the Press on the Stampede of Democratic Leaders.

GEN. BLAIR.

He is Serenaded in St. Louis—His Remarks—He is Willing to Withdraw from the Contest if his Friends think it Best to do so.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 16.

Gen. BLAIR was serenaded to-night at his residence. The Democratic clubs, with torches, banners and music, were present, and a large crowd filled the streets. After referring briefly to local matters, Gen. BLAIR said:

"I am the candidate of the Democratic Party for a very distinguished position. I expect to be a candidate so long as they desire it—so long as I can avail to help the great cause which we all have at heart. My fellow-citizens, it will be no sacrifice to me, or rather it will be a work of pleasure to me to surrender that position, whenever, by so doing, I can add one vote to the strength of the Democracy in this State or in any other of the States. I am ready to make any sacrifice, and so am I ready to go and do anything; to take upon my shoulders any burden, or lay down any that may have been conferred on me heretofore.

And this brings me to allude to that rumor in our midst to-day. [A voice: 'That's what we want.'] It has been said here that both the candidates for the Presidency and for the Vice-Presidency have signified their intention to decline in favor of some other candidates. All I have to say is that both the candidates will always be ready to lay down their candidacy, when it can no longer be of service to the Democratic Party of the country. [Cheers.] If it should be thought now—if it should be believed that by so doing we could add to the strength of the Democratic Party and give it a better chance of victory—[A voice: 'We want no CHASE;' other voices: 'No, no;']—that is for you to say. [A voice: 'Well done;' and cries of 'Hurrah for BLAIR!'] I want you to review it calmly, and without regard to the feelings of any man; because the feelings of individuals are nothing as compared with the great objects we have in view—of success and the restoration of our country. I do not intend to abandon the field, in one sense at least; I mean to bear my share of the battle; whether in the ranks or as an officer will depend on the wishes of the Democratic Party."

Gen. BLAIR then thanked the crowd and bade them good night. In the opening part of his speech the General announced that he was neither dismayed, terrified, nor discouraged at the result of the recent elections, which announcement was received with cheers.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 17.

A special dispatch, received here from St. Louis, says: "Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., arrived here yesterday from Cincinnati, and last evening addressed some three thousand people for half an hour from the piazza of his residence. He thanked them for the ovation extended to him by old friends. He came before them not dismayed or discouraged. Alluding to the recent Radical victories, he regarded them as precursers of the defeat of that party. Democracy would win. They had everything at stake in this struggle, and if they failed the Republic would fall with them; military dictatorship would be established. GRANT would never leave the Presidential mansion alive. He announced that he now expected to continue to be the candidate for Vice-President, and was ready to make any sacrifice, if the people demanded it. The audience greeted him with enthusiasm."

THE DISTRACTED DEMOCRACY.

Facing the Music—The Damaging Effects of Untimely Suggestions.

From the Albany Argus, Oct. 17.

We have not concealed our estimate of the gravity of the results of the recent encounters in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. The advancing column of the Democracy has been checked in these States. It has not been repelled. It has pushed forward its indomitable hosts in the very heart of the enemy, and swept down its majorities. If it had not advanced as far as we had hoped, it has not receded a step.

The main battle is still in reserve; for this affair has been only in the nature of a reconnoissance in force, involving, it is true, three of the great divisions of the political army, but leaving them in condition to renew the fight when the signal for the final and general conflict comes on.

If the victories unachieved in October, in Pennsylvania and Indiana, can yet be won for us, in November, then the whole cause of Democracy is won; and constitutional government is restored to the Union. But to do this we must renew the contest with unyielding courage and vigor. There must be no flinching.

The New-York *World* and the *National Intelligencer* counsel a modification of the campaign and a renewal of it under other candidates. We cannot reconcile such suggestions with any idea of party expediency or of honor. Gov. SEYMOUR cannot cut loose from Gen. BLAIR. He cannot arbitrarily relinquish a candidacy he did not seek, and which was forced upon him as a duty. And who would take the vacated post? Who would covet the dubious honor? And how could the great party change front in the midst of battle? The *World* says: "We have probably carried Indiana; the Republican majority in Pennsylvania is but a few paltry thousands, made up of fraudulent votes; and even in Ohio is less than a sixth part of what it was when their power was at its height."

A change of 5,000 votes, then, would give us the States of Indiana and Pennsylvania. We have thus the measure of the effort we must make. The game of corruption and fraud cannot twice be played. The money raised to stimulate, then, and to bribe voters has been spent. The energies of the Democratic masses, on which alone we rely, are unspent—may indeed be exerted with increased vigor. We have New-York, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, California and the other Pacific States already declaring on our side. We shall win half the States of the South, which is far more than we expected when the contest commenced.

Shall we retreat when a battle is so nearly won? It is one thing to dignify such a proposition by assuming it to be an act of courage. Every plain man would regard it as cowardice. Instead of *l'audace, l'audace et toujours l'audace*, which is borrowed from the revolutionary DANTON to characterize it, it is the *sauve qui peut* of the demoralized rout at Waterloo that the idea suggests. The spectacle of an army in full retreat, its leaders crying "courage" and "pluck," and a little ahead of their forces, is a ludicrous one. The Democratic masses have no disposition to make such a show of themselves.

We care nothing in a crisis like this for candidates. We would sacrifice Gov. SEYMOUR and his fortunes for the success of the cause. We would discard BLAIR and accept new candidates at the hands of the party, if we thought that such a course would avert the calamity of further Radical rule. But we cannot see the wisdom of such a course, nor the practicability of it if attempted. The untimely suggestion has bewildered many in our ranks, and has encouraged our opponents. It has been well intended, we are confident; for no journals have been more true to the cause, or more influential in its behalf, or are more deeply interested in its success, than those from which it emanates. But the effect has been damaging!

What then is to be done? Nothing except to push forward in the direction of our advance, and, with brave hearts, meet the crisis. With energy, with courage, we can win back all we have lost. The evil play which shaped the result in October may be guarded against in November; the corruption may be baffled. Even the privileged class will weary of spending their millions to defeat the people's will, if the people are only true to themselves. "Up, boys, and at 'em," is the signal of the hour. It has before now changed apparent defeat into victory. If we cannot command success, let us, at least, not prove ourselves undeserving of it. If the great National Party is met in its efforts to restore the Government, by sectional interests and hates, and is obstructed now, it but postpones for a little while the day of restoration. If we demoralize or divide that party, it may put it off forever. Let us have done with hesitating counsels. The crisis can only be met by brave hearts and hard blows.

The Proposed Change of Democratic Candidates—The Blairs and the World.

From the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 16, 1868.

Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR recived a letter today from the editor of the New-York *World*, urging the withdrawal of the Democratic Presidential candidates and the substitution of Chief Justice CHASE, with a suitable man for the second place on the ticket. Judge BLAIR promptly replied, indignantly repudiating the suggestion, and expressing his astonishment at its folly. The article which appeared in the columns of the *Intelligencer* this morning, and which was sent from here by telegraph last evening, was written before the reception of the telegram from Messrs. TILDEN, BELMONT and SCHELL, repudiating what they denominated the foolish freak of the *World*, and had not copies of the *Intelligencer's* article been furnished to the Radical correspondents, it would have been suppressed. Its appearance produced a storm of indignation among the Democrats here, who, without exception, ridiculed the nonsense of the New-York *World*. They are proud of the fight they have made, and profess to see no grounds for discouragement. In Philadelphia there were one thousand policemen taxed thirty dollars each to aid in carrying that city. These thousand men controlled, no doubt, more votes than would have given the State of Pennsylvania to the Democrats. The Mayor elect is a Democrat, and this Police influence will all be thrown against the Radical ticket at the November election, which may materially change the result in the State. The Democratic leaders here are full of ardor, and will go into the November contest with high hopes of success. No one is louder in denouncing the folly of the New-York *World* than President JOHNSON, who laughs at the crowings of the Radicals. He says another such victory annihilates them as a party. He professes to-day strong confidence in the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The story that Chief Justice CHASE had been appealed to, to enter the list as SEYMOUR's successor on the Democratic ticket, is without any foundation in truth. Judge CHASE, in alluding to the subject this evening, expressed his astonishment that any one pretending to have a particle of political sagacity, should be guilty of the folly exhibited in the columns of the New-York *World*. When the *World's* article reached this city so great was the indignation felt that a meeting of the Jackson Democratic Association was called, and the following resolutions unanimously adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, By the Jackson Democratic Association of the City of Washington, that we pledge ourselves to redouble our exertions to secure the triumphant election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

This Association, organized more than thirty years ago, is the representative of the Democracy here, and the above resolution indicates clearly the determination of the party, so far as this District is concerned. Telegrams have also been received to-day, by the National Executive Committee, from nearly all the State Executive Committees, pledging increased vigor and confidently predicting the triumphant election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The *Evening Express* of this city (Democratic) closes its leader thus:

"And why are we called on at this time to surrender? By the *World's* own showing we have not lost the field. By concentrating all the resources of the corrupt money ring which controls the Government in the great States, the Radicals may have a nominal majority in each of them. But this does not decide the Presidential election. In November the battle has to be fought over this whole Union. We shall then have a much fairer election than we had Tuesday last. It is the duty of every earnest Democrat and Conservative to press on the good work. Now is the time for a renewed vigorous charge all along the line."

The "Shameful Surrender" Denounced in New-Jersey.

From the Newark Journal, (Dem.,) Oct. 16.

The New-York *World*, a noted skirmisher, rather than a regular soldier in the Democratic field, we judge is about to unfurl the white flag in the presence of the enemy, on the eve of the great Presidential battle.

But one answer is required to all this mess of trash and twaddle, and that should be tersely given by every Democrat: "The Democratic flag has been thrown aloft to the breeze by the united wisdom and patriotism of the Democracy. It is the duty of every true Democrat to stand by it and defend it to the last, with his life, his fortune and his sacred honor, from whatever direction it may be assailed. 'If any man hauls down that flag, shoot him on the spot.'"

Brave Words where Democratic Votes are Scarce.

From the Boston Post, (Dem.,) Oct. 17.

In the face of the splendid increase in the Democratic vote in Vermont, in Maine, in Ohio, in Pennsylvania, in Indiana where complete victory perches upon the Democratic banners, to talk of a change of Presidential candidates is repulsive to every courageous, high-minded, patriotic Democrat in the country. No true Democrat, after suffering years of obloquy, and when his cause never looked brighter, is now inclined to turn his back to the foe, or seek shelter by desertion. The craven policy that dictates a change in the banner names will find only detestation where it seeks sympathy, and the newspapers and the leaders counseling such suicidal cowardice can no longer expect support from the rank and file they would lead to disgraceful ruin and political destruction. He who stops in the very crisis of a contest to plan retreat, is not a commander to inspire confidence in men struggling for victory as the object of battle. Our banner is spread broadly with the names of our candidates inscribed upon its folds, and it will be borne bravely under the inspiration of hope and faith in the justice of our cause, until it waves in triumph or is folded, untarnished, in defeat. This hour is the crisis of fate with the nation. To hesitate is to lose all. A heroic charge now will turn the tide and snatch the laurel from the brow of defeat. If the Democracy allow false Radical reports of the recent elections, or the defection of one journal to dishearten them, we are beaten in advance. But if inspired to prompt and energetic action they will win a great triumph. A change of candidates at this late day would lose us every Northern State. And a yielding to the despondent spirit that suggests such a measure will give the same result.

The Evil Done—A Change of Candidates now Absurd.

From the Baltimore Sun (Conservative,) Oct. 17.

That the country desires the predominance of conservative counsels is a poposition rather strengthened than controverted by the results of the late election. The diversion of the conservative tide from the support of Democratic nominees *may be traced in a great measure to the disposition to ignore conservative influences in that organization*, and instead of forming and consolidating conservative alliances and conciliating prudent and moderate men, *permitting persons of extreme views and reckless utterances to obtain a prominence* in their counsels which should only have been accorded to the circumspect and wise.

The late elections, with their only moderate Radical majorities, after all but exhibit how nearly even is the division among the people on the issue involved, and do not excuse from effort those who desire to see the Government administered upon the true principles of the Constitution. Those principles will continue to be labored for and hoped for, and may command again the support of those whose timidity has temporarily withdrawn them from their support, and have to be adopted even by their enemies if they would secure the public confidence. As to the wild proposition of a change of candidates on the part of the Democracy, lately made, it is too absurd for serious consideration, and we are not surprised to see that it is scouted in the dispatch of Messrs. TILDEN, BELMONT and SCHELL, of the National Democratic Executive Committee.

A Maryland View of the Project.

From the Baltimore Gazette, (rebel,) Oct. 17.

The arguments by which the originators of the movement justify their action we shall consider at some future time. Its feasibility is the only question worth discussing now. In maturing and making public this new plan of operations, the Democratic leaders have conceded that Mr. SEYMOUR cannot be elected, and that they cannot place the country under an administration which will govern it in strict conformity with the principles of the Constitution, as interpreted by the Democratic Party. But they hope now to do the next best thing, and that is to drive from power the extreme Radical Party, and put in men who will act under strong conservative influences. They think that Judge CHASE, with all his heresies, will in the main respect the Constitution and the rights of the States, while Gen. GRANT and the Congressional Junta which controls him will, whenever their partisan ends may require it, exercise arbitrary and despotic powers, and trample down every legal barrier that may stand between them and the aggrandizement of their party. Therefore, Judge CHASE will probably be called to take the place which Mr. SEYMOUR is evidently ready to surrender, and within a fortnight of the election the Democratic Party will probably inaugurate what will be a totally new canvass. If entered upon, it will certainly be pressed with more vigor than can now be infused in the pending one.

Half-Way Measures Ineffectual Now.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Oct. 17.

Something more than ordinary means must be devised to reach the minds of the conservative men still lingering reluctantly in the Republican ranks, and following, with heavy hearts and anxious fears, the men who have usurped their leadership. They must be disabused of the belief instilled into them, that the Democratic Party intends or proposes to resort to any violent or revolutionary means to remedy existing evils, or to go one step beyond the Constitution and the laws, in seeking to restore the integrity and peace of our dissevered and distracted Union. They must be made to understand and confidently believe that the party that is now organized in opposition to the Radical factionists and their candidates is sincerely seeking only the restoration of real peace, constitutional government, a perfect Union, and that public economy which is indispensable to the maintenance of the public credit and the aversion of universal ruin.

How Ex-Gov. Seymour Received the News.

The Utica *Herald* is informed that Mr. SEYMOUR, who oftentimes rides through Genesee-street, to his headquarters in the Butterfield House in that city, on Wednesday morning went on foot, through the more retired streets of the city, and quietly entered his hotel. He carried a carpet-bag in his hand. In response to a remark from a brother Democrat, to the effect that the Radicals had probably achieved a sweeping victory, Mr. SEYMOUR said:

"Well, Sir, the Democracy cannot hold me responsible. I persistently and repeatedly declined the nomination."

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Latest Statement of the Vote.

The following table contains the official majorities from all the counties in Pennsylvania heard from up to the hour of going to press. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are the reported majorities as received by the Republican State Central Committee:

Republican.		Democratic.	
*Allegheny	8,957	Adams	300
*Armstrong	527	*Bedford	394
*Beaver	862	*Berks	6,508
*Blair	658	*Bucks	857
Bradford	3,800	Cambria	738
Butler	450	*Carbon	643
Cameron	50	*Centre	379
*Chester	2,200	*Clarion	1,048
*Crawford	1,720	Clearfield	1,150
*Dauphin	1,655	*Clinton	773
*Delaware	1,252	*Columbia	1,981
*Erie	3,171	*Cumberland	632
*Franklin	43	Elk	500
*Huntingdon	975	*Fayette	1,048
*Indiana	2,552	Forest	50
*Jefferson	18	Fulton	390
*Lancaster	6,743	*Greene	1,652
*Lawrence	1,917	Juniata	350
*Lebanon	1,407	*Lehigh	1,672
*McKean	174	*Luzerne	3,496
*Mercer	616	*Lycoming	351
*Mifflin	30	*Monroe	2,054
*Perry	44	*Montgomery	964
Potter	750	*Montour	489
Snyder	560	*Northampton	3,249
Somerset	1,366	*Northumberland	452
*Susquehanna	1,305	*Philadelphia	175
Tioga	3,300	Pike	700
*Union	714	*Schuylkill	1,346
*Venango	670	Sullivan	300
*Warren	1,108	*Washington	2
		*Wayne	699
Total	49,594	*Westmoreland	1,206
	39,543	Wyoming	200
		*York	2,953
	10,051		
		Total	39,543

GREENSBURG, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 17.

The Republican judges have signed the certificates for Westmoreland County. This will make the total vote in the Twenty-first District for FOSTER, 13,807; for COVODE, 13,766. FOSTER's majority, 41. The poll exceeds last year's by 5,278, of which COVODE gained over last year's vote on *Judge*, 2,762, and FOSTER gained 2,496. Mr. COVODE announces his determination to contest the seat. He alleges that in contest he can throw out over 300 Democratic votes in Fayette and over 200 in Westmoreland County.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Returns from forty-nine counties, official, and the balance reported majorities, foot up 10,083 Republican majority.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 17.

Allegheny County, official, gives HARTRANFT, Republican, 8,957 majority.

An Anticipated Collision of political Forces in Illinois.

The Democrats of Fairburg, Ill., having recently raised a pole with two butternuts—the symbol of rebellion—on top, the Republicans became indignant, and a disturbance was feared. The following correspondence regarding the matter took place:

FAIRBURG, Oct. 14.

Governor Oglesby, Decatur:

At Potosi a pole has been raised with two butternuts on the top. An armed force of Democrats and Republicans has collected, one party to take it down, the other opposing. The matter is serious. Both agree to await your decision. Shall they come down or remain?

(Signed) HAY & MASON, Democrats.
PHILIPS & McDOWELL, Republicans.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 15.

Hay & Mason, Phillips & McDowell, Fairburg, Ill.:

My opinion is that the Democrats acted very silly in raising a pole of such character as to make their party odious, and that the Republicans are acting very silly in getting mad and resorting to extreme measures about it. Let no gun be fired, no man be hurt. The Republicans must desist and go home quietly. The Democrats must do the same.

The Democrats ought to take down the pole, or assure the Republicans that they do not mean, by this symbol, what it once meant. In this way peace can be restored, the Republicans brought to reason, and the Democrats can have their butternuts.

(Signed) R. J. OGLESBY.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Respectfully Dedicated to the Loyal Boys in Blue.

BY BREVET LIEUT.-COL. J. H. MEREDITH.

Air, "Bonny Blue Flag."

We rally round the Flag to-day,
As we rallied once before;
In Peace we will maintain the Cause
We christened with our gore;
For Liberty we gladly gave
Our noblest and our best;
And now, our Country's fame to save,
We gladly give the rest.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! for America the True!
We fought for her, we'll strive for her—her Loyal Boys in Blue.

Who led us once so well in fight,
Will guide us well in Peace;
The land he saved from Rebel blight,
From Traitors he'll release;
By us he stood in fearful days;
His prowess is our vaunt,
We'll crown our Hero, now, with bays,
And shout and vote for GRANT.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! for AMERICA the TRUE!
We live for her, we'd die for her—her Loyal Boys in Blue.

We followed him o'er many a field,
And victory dearly bought;
Our watchword "Loyal Hearts ne'er yield!"
And was it all for naught
We shed our blood, and gave our lives
For Liberty's sweet sake?
No; still for Liberty *he* strives,
And *we* are WIDE AWAKE.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! for our Hero brave and true!
For COLFAX, LIBERTY and GRANT, shout Loyal Boys in Blue.

A Challenge.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1868.

Hon. Wm. Hitchman:

DEAR SIR: Having dissolved my connection with the General Committee of Tammany Hall, and having been placed in nomination by the people of the Twenty-first Assembly District for the office of Assembly, I hereby challenge you to a public discussion, in all its features, of the question of the right usurped by Tammany Hall to dictate to the people who shall represent them.

I make this proposition to you, as it is generally understood in advance that you are to receive the nomination from Tammany Hall for Assembly in that district. The terms and conditions of discussion to be determined by two persons, one to be selected by each of us.

For that purpose I name Major RUDOLPH FITZPATRICK, Chairman Executive Committee of Citizens, on my side. His residence is corner One Hundred and Twelfth-street and Third-avenue.

Your unequivocal and categorical reply hereto is expected by Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, at my office, No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 1, entrance on Reade-street. I am, with respect, &c.,

JOHN W. BENNETT.

First Ward Grant Club.

A meeting of the First Ward Grant and Colfax Club took place last night at No. 8 Broadway, the President, Hon. HENRY SMITH, being in the chair. The room was crowded. Mr. SMITH opened proceedings by congratulating the meeting upon the magnificent victories for the Republican Party gained lately in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska, and remarked that the Presidency for GRANT was now substantially won. He was followed by Mr. T. GIBBONS, who drew a forcible contrast between the two Presidential candidates, and urged upon Republicans, now that the success of GRANT seemed settled, to use every effort to save New-York State from Democratic rule. Mr. GIBBONS was succeeded by Gen. BURKE, who, as an Irishman and a Fenian, contrasted the warm sympathy of the Republican leaders with his cause, in contradistinction to the apathy and indifference exhibited by President JOHNSON and other prominent Democrats. The speaking was lively, and the meeting quite a success.

First Assembly District Boys in Blue.

The First Assembly District Boys in Blue held a large meeting at their hall, No. 78 Hudson-street, last night, Major WM. BARNETT, the President of the organization, occupied the chair, and EDWIN BYRNE and Capt. EDWIN J. CARROLL acted as Secretaries. After a few remarks by the President a score of new members signed the roll. Col. WM. H. BAKER, Jr., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the First Assembly District Boys in Blue do cordially approve of and indorse the nomination of Mr. CHARLES V. LEWIS as candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District, and pledge ourselves to use every means in our power for the purpose of securing his election.

Speeches were made by Col. M. W. BURNS and JAMES LAIRD, Esq.

The organization of the "Boys" in this district is growing fast, and now numbers nearly 100 members.

It was adjourned to hold a mass meeting next Saturday night, and committees were appointed to procure speakers and make the necessary arrangements.

Fifth District Constitutional Union Congressional Convention.

A meeting of this Convention was held last evening, at No. 193 Bowery. Mr. J. M. McNAMARA in the chair, and Messrs. ABBOTT and PENDERGRAST acting as Secretaries, but on account of the meagre attendance the Convention adjourned, after debate upon the comparative merits and availability of Messrs. JOHN MORRISSEY and GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, until next Wednesday evening.

Fifth Assembly District Nomination.

The Fifth Assembly District Radical and Conservative Republicans met last night at their rooms, No. 100 Prince-street, Mr. SAMUEL NASH presiding, EDWARD HALLICK officiating as Secretary. On motion, Mr. WM. C. HANNA was nominated for Republican candidate for member of Assembly for the Fifth District. The nomination receiving the cordial assent of both Conventions, Mr. HANNA was duly declared the chosen candidate.

Seventh Assembly District.

To-morrow evening the Grant and Colfax Club of the Seventh Assembly District will meet at their rooms, No. 811 Broadway, to hear addresses from Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Prof. BATCHELLOR, and others. Prof. DENNISON will read a patriotic poem.

Fourteenth District Republican Assembly Convention.

An adjourned meeting of this Convention was to have been held last evening at St. Mark's Hotel, corner of Eighth-street and Third-avenue, but owing to a misunderstanding as to the date of adjournment, no quorum was present, and a further adjournment was had until Wednesday evening next at 7:30 P. M. The Conference Committee recently appointed by this Convention has not yet arrived at any definite result, but it is probable that either Col. PINCKNEY or Mr. KNAPP will receive the nomination.

Fifteenth Assembly District Nomination.

Mr. JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, a well-known merchant of this city, has received and accepted from a number of citizens of the Fifteenth Assembly District, irrespective of parties, the nomination to the Assembly.

Fourteenth Ward Irish Republican Campaign Club.

A spirited meeting was held by this Club at No. 76 Prince-street last night. The room was densely crowded with an earnest and attentive audience. JAMES LANE, Esq., President of the Club, presided. Addresses were made by DANIEL R. LYDDY, Gen. KIERNAN, Gen. DENNIS F. BURKE, J. J. SMYTHE and Dr. SNODGRASS.

The meeting was called to indorse the nomination of Hon. HORACE GREELEY for Congress.

The subjoined resolutions were read and adopted with great applause:

Whereas, Hon. HORACE GREELEY has demonstrated by a life-service to Republican liberty his thorough devotion to the best interests of his fellow-citizens; and,

Whereas, A vacancy in the Fifth Congressional District is now to be filled by a representative of the people of that district;

Resolved, That we, the members of the Irish Republican Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of this district, give our hearty and undivided support to the nomination of HORACE GREELEY as the member of Congress for the Fifth Congressional District.

Cheers were given for Gen. GRANT and for the Irish people, and whenever Mr. GREELEY's name was mentioned it received warm applause.

A crowd of Democrats entered the hall early in the evening and evinced a disposition to create a disturbance, but on perceiving that a Police force was in attendance the gang quietly left the premises.

Irish Republican Meeting in the First Ward.

A meeting of Irish Republicans was held last night under the auspices of the First Ward Grant and Colfax Club. The speakers were TH. T. GIBBONS, Gen. BURKE and NATHAN KINGSLEY. The rooms of the Club were crowded, and Gen. BURKE's remarks were received with great enthusiasm. After the speaking a resolution was passed indorsing the nomination of ISAAC J. OLIVER for Supervisor, and a Committee of three was appointed to confer with Gen. SICKLES, with a view of having a ratification meeting in the ward during the next week. The meeting then adjourned, with three cheers for GRANT and GRISWOLD.

The Central Griswold and Cornell Campaign Club.

The Executive Committee of the Central Griswold and Cornell Campaign Club held a business meeting last evening. The meeting was of a private character, and nothing of public interest transpired. They meet again next Saturday.

Brooklyn Assembly Nominations.

At a meeting of the Conservative electors of the Seventh Assembly District, held last evening at the headquarters, North Second and Third streets, E. D., Mr. JAMES FERRALL in the chair, Mr. CALEB L. SMITH, present member of Assembly, was renominated by acclamation.

Mr. EDWARD M. TYRRELL is also a candidate in the same district, he having been nominated by the Young Democracy.

The Democratic Assembly Convention of the Seventh District convened last night at the Wigwam, No. 59 Broadway, E. D., and on the fifty-fourth ballot Mr. GEORGE L. FOX was nominated.

The Sixth Assembly District Convention unanimously nominated Mr. JOHN R. WILDE, of the Nineteenth Ward.

In the Eighth Assembly District Convention there was a contest between Mr. TIMOTHY DONEVAN, a young printer, and Mr. DE WITT C. TOWER, a banker. Mr. TOWER was nominated by a vote of five to four, and his nomination was subsequently declared unanimous. Col. DAVID E. AUSTEN is the Republican candidate in this district.

Democratic Nomination in the Second Congressional District.

The Democratic Convention of the Second Congressional District met at Flatbush yesterday afternoon and nominated JOHN G. SCHUMAKER as their candidate.

Republican Mass Meeting at Flushing.

The Irish Republicans of Flushing will hold a mass meeting on Tuesday evening. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. B. L. LYNCH, late Attorney-General of Louisiana; Gen. DENIS F. BURKE, of Gen. MEAGHER's Brigade, and Col. J. O'CONNOR, the Irish insurgent leader. Irishmen of Flushing turn out, all of you, and hear what your patriotic countrymen have to say in regard to the great questions to be decided in the approaching election.

New-Jersey Political Items.

JOHN D. PROBST, Republican, and A. D. BESSON, Jr., Democrat, have been nominated for the Assembly from the Fourth District of Hudson County, comprising Hoboken.

LEVI D. JARRARD is the Republican candidate for Assembly in the First Middlesex District.

Brick POMEROY and A. C. DAVIS will speak at the Democratic wigwam in Bergen on the 20th inst.

Gen. N. P. BANKS and Major A. M. HANCOCK will speak in the Jersey City wigwam on Monday evening, the 19th inst.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP RHEIN.

The new steamship *Rhein*, which left Bremen Oct. 3 and Southampton Oct. 6, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings two days' later news than was received by the *Scotia*.

The Duke of Edingburgh sails in the *Galatea*, Oct. 20, on a two years' cruise. He will visit Maderia, the Ascension Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, India, Celon, China, the Philippine Islands, Japan, Australia, New-Zealand, the Sandwich Islands, South America and California.

Archbishop MANNING preached at Moorfields, England, Oct. 5, and dwelt at some length on the General Council which is to be held in Rome in December, 1869. That assembly, he believed, would leave its mark upon this century of revolutions. Dr. MANNING, in glancing at the rising in Spain, told his hearers that the spirit of anarchy and revolution was abroad, and that infidelity was almost always mixed with civil rebellion. All should join to oppose such a spirit.

In a speech to the workingmen of Birmingham, Mr. VERNON HARCOURT remarked: "He could not forget, and the world would not soon forget, the part which the workingmen of England played not many years ago, when they were trembling upon the brink of a war with the United States of America. It was his firm belief that had it not been for the distinctly pronounced opinion of the working classes, we should have been much nearer the great catastrophe of a war with the United States than we were. This was a question in which all parties should take the same view, but there had passed, and was passing into the hands of the workingmen a far greater share of the potential in the destinies of this country than they had ever yet possessed; but, then, let it be remembered that if the power was passing to them, that upon them also devolved the responsibility."

A statue of JAMES WATT was unveiled at Birmingham, Oct. 5.

The Duc DE VALMY, to whom the Marquise DE CAUX is related by her marriage, died Oct. 2, aged sixty-eight, from a stroke of apoplexy. He had chosen a diplomatic career, and was Chargé d'Affaires in Constantinople, and subsequently in Berne, where he negotiated, after the revolution of 1830, for the disbanding of Swiss troops who were in French pay. The Duke then became Chief Secretary of the Foreign Office here, under Gen. MAISON, and soon after was elected deputy for Toulouse. He was one of the five who went to London and took part in the famous Belgrave-square meeting. Since 1848 M. DE VALMY had retired into private life.

A French newspaper remarks that the reception accorded to the King of Prussia at Frankfort and Hamburg were widely different; the former pouted at the victor of Sadowa, as became a city which remembers perfectly well that it is a part of a conquest; Hamburg, on the other hand, which is burning to be the Liverpool of Germany, and thinks that his Majesty may assist it in that object, received him with acclamation.

According to the *Epoque*, Queen ISABELLA had received an autograph letter from the Pope, in which the Sovereign Pontiff offered her spiritual consolation, and exhorted her not to give way to discouragement in presence of the deplorable events taking place in Spain.

In the King of Denmark's speech, at the opening of the Diet, Oct. 5, his Majesty said: "The confidential negotiations with Prussia respecting the free vote in North Schleswig, provided for in the Treaty of Prague, have hitherto been without result. Our views of what justice and the well-understood interests of both countries require in this matter, are unaltered. We must regard it as our first duty to coöperate toward no arrangement which, while not satisfying the wants of the inhabitants, might lead to future difficulties for the Danish Kingdom in its relations with a country with which we wish to remain upon a friendly footing. We are convinced that Prussia approves these motives, and we hope to succeed in attaining the long-expected settlement on the basis of the above considerations."

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

General View of the Situation.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MADRID, Friday, Oct. 2, 1868.

The movement of Madrid could not fail to determine the success of the revolution in Spain—a success as rapid as it was certain. And now *consummatum est*. Of the three champions of Queen ISABELLA's throne, one, the most chivalrous, NOVALICHES, is dying, if not dead, of his wounds; the second, the most ruthless, PEZUELA, is a fugitive to France; the third, the most detested, CALONGE, is a captive at Santona. The flag of Bourbon Royalty has fallen from every tower and bastian. The memory of that dynasty only lives in the people's execration. For one day, at least, all Spain has accepted the revolution as its own work. There was disappointment in Madrid yesterday at the nonappearance of the expected Generals; but it was understood that PRIM had gone to Catalonia to overcome the obstinacy of the Count of Cheste, PEZUELA, whose attitude overawed Barcelona and the whole Principality. SERRANO was detained at Montoro, near the scene of his late encounter with NOVALICHES, his presence, as it is supposed, being required to soothe the smart of the beaten troops and to reconcile them with their conquerors. That affair of the Bridge of Alcolea was of greater consequence than the earliest intelligence had made it. The casualties on both sides were not 400, but passed the 1,000. With the exception of NOVALICHES' soldiers, the army has "fraternized," as the word is, with as great a readiness as the navy itself. Indeed, brotherhood just now is the order of the day throughout the peninsula. The non-arrival of PRIM and SERRANO had been for some time attributed to some disagreement in their political views; but it seems undoubted that the most admirable accord reigns between them. Spain is, in short, in her revolutionary honeymoon, and, as a new bride, she receives the felicitations of those of her sisters whose existence in the blessed state of union with freedom dates from more than a month back. The congratulatory address of the English residents has been closely followed by a similar act on the part of the Italians and of the French refugees. The nations are already recognizing the Provisional Junta, and there is little doubt that their spontaneous "adhesion" will soon be sanctioned by their respective Governments; but, in the meanwhile, the position of the representatives of these Governments is sufficiently perplexing, for diplomatists are accredited to Courts, not to countries; and as the bills "To be let" have now been jocosely affixed to the Palace at Madrid, the business of Embassies and Legations is gone, and the very character of their heads has become questionable. The great majority of foreign Ministers were absent from town, at least, if not from the country, at the time of the first Cadiz outbreak, and some of the *Chancelleries*, as it happens in all countries in the dead season, were left in the hands of officials whose names the very *Almanach de Gotha* deems itself entitled to ignore. The British Legation, I am happy to say, has been "all right" throughout the period; for Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, though absent, was no further off than La Granja de San Ildefonso, where he had accompanied the Queen, and where the bracing air induced him to prolong his stay after her departure; but the care of British interests was left in the hands of his first secretary, Mr. LYTTON, a young diplomatist who, independently of personal gifts and acquirements, is recommended to Spanish Liberalism by the names of BULWER and VILLIERS, which he recalls to its memory. In the absence of the Sovereign, of her Court and Ministry, the transaction of diplomatic business ought to be tolerably easy, and the escape of ISABELLA across the borders relieved foreign representatives of all anxiety about the expediency of following her to Pampeluna or to any other spot to which she might have chosen to remove her seat of Government. Still there remain the momentous questions about the flags on the roofs and the arms at the doors, about the draperies at the balconies by day and the candles by night. The Legation lies between the anvil of its duty to the Sovereign and the hammer of its obsequiousness to the people; between the wisdom of acknowledging the accomplished fact of the day, and the prudence of preparing for the contingency of the morrow. It is easy enough to deal with a case of "The King is dead; long live the King;" but diplomacy has to provide for the eventuality of "The Queen is gone, but the Queen may come back." It is likely enough that instructions from home will soon put an end to all suspense, for, with the exception of the Pope, one could now-a-days scarcely imagine a Sovereign unwilling to apply to Spain that rule about acknowledging a *de facto* Government which the Duke of Wellington has made, as it were, the A B C of the international code.

With respect to the construction of the future Government of Spain far-sighted persons already entertain serious apprehensions; for the advanced Progressists and the Democrats are flooding the Juntas both in town and country, and there is little doubt that by the aid of universal suffrage they will be able to manipulate a popular vote at their own discretion. The idea of a Republic in Spain may seem absurd; but it should be borne in mind that there is no Prince at home or abroad recommendable on any other grounds than those of expediency. It is difficult to rouse the enthusiasm of a nation in favor of a mere stop-gap; and, on the other hand, Conservative elements have been used up in Spain during a half century of *Pronunciamientos*; there is hardly a politician above fifty years old, if we except ESPARTERO and OLOZAGA, who is not borne down by the precedents which in some manner or other associate him with some of the worst epochs of the late reign; a new generation of patriots is now coming into power whom long persecution has goaded into fanaticism; a generation of thinkers and writers trained in the worst school of French Utopianism; an upright and well-meaning generation enough, and out of which the best elements of a wholesome Opposition might come, but hardly qualified for the task of conducting a made Government, let alone that of improvising a Government yet to be made.

Whatever difficulties may beset the path of Spanish politicians in the reconstruction of their State, there seems every probability that they will come to decisive measures with respect to their Church. Freedom of creed and worship has everywhere been the principle most loudly proclaimed from the beginning; and, although that principle is much more easily avowed and understood than acted upon, still it is to be expected that Spanish Liberals will be strengthened in their purpose by the intense hatred they bear to their priesthood. Whatever issue all other questions may have, there is no doubt that in this country, as in Italy, the priesthood will have to go through a very hard fight for existence; and if it turn out that they are not only worsted, but also wronged in the struggle, it will be well to remember that little was the mercy and forbearance they ever showed to their adversaries, and that the inefficiency of the measures adopted against them on former occasions has established the necessity for more stringent provisions at the present opportunity.

The Future Government.

Madrid (Oct. 1) Correspondence of the London Times.

Two-thirds, or, perhaps, three-fourths of the Spanish nation are certainly represented in the Madrid Junta, and applaud the new "Liberal Union" from which it sprung. Two-thirds or three-fourths of the nation will accept such destinies as the Junta may prepare for it. The choice of the future head of the State and the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly will be influenced by the acts whereby the Junta may manage to "educate" public opinion. I am inclined to look upon Spanish politics as a *tabula rasa* on which anything may be written. It is only the first step that may give trouble. If the Spaniards are wise or fortunate in the choice of their new Sovereign, there will be little occasion to squabble as to the preference to be given to any of their old Constitutions, or to a new one.

The choice of a Sovereign appears difficult only because we look upon matters with the ideas of former epochs. It was stoutly asserted as an impossibility that the Bourbons and the Spaniards could ever part, and yet not only are the Bourbons certainly gone, but it would take no less than a new and a far more fearful revolution than any yet known to bring them back. In the same manner it has been said that Spain would never bear an alien on the throne, and yet the choice inevitably lies now between a foreign Prince and a native President; and my own impression is that, come what may, a Sovereign, be he of English, Italian, or German extraction, will always seem to this people "the best of Republics." The great point lies in finding a ruler of whom Spain may be proud; for proud she must be of herself and of all connected with her, and the degradation into which she has fallen must clearly be traced to the shocking examples the whole series of her Monarchs have held before her. It is not likely that the three parties now joined in one will fall asunder in the quest of a royal candidate; for neither SERRANO nor PRIM, I believe, is in any manner pledged to the Duke of Montpensier, and the hints thrown out as to Prince ALFRED of England, Prince AMADEUS of Italy, the King of Portugal, a Coburg, or a Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen rest hitherto only on the ground of idle speculation, and spring from no deliberate purpose of any man or party. On the other hand, the Spanish Democrats, like the Italians, will not be so mad as to consider the country "ripe" for the immediate application of their republican theories. They will have to bear a hand in rearing up the throne, even if they insist on besetting it with "Republican institutions." What the Spanish nation might do with a wise and honest Sovereign at its head, we must not be in too great a hurry to decide; but, in the meanwhile, it is fair to confess that, if Spanish revolutions have failed hitherto, it is because no one has yet dared to strike at the root of the evil. If even a dynastic revolution bring no remedy, then the evil must, indeed, be incurable.

Queen Isabella's Proclamation.

The following is the text of the proclamation issued by Queen ISABELLA on her arrival at Pau:

To the Spaniards:

A conspiracy, for which the history of no European people offers a parallel, has just flung Spain into all the horrors of anarchy. The army and navy, which the nation so generously kept up, and whose services I have always been so happy to reward, forgetting glorious traditions and trampling upon the most sacred oaths, turn against their country, and involve her in mourning and desolation. The cry of the rebels in Cadiz Bay, and repeated in a few provinces by part of the army, must echo in the hearts of the immense majority of Spaniards as the forerunner of a storm which perils the interests of religion, the principles of legitimacy and right, and the independence and honor of Spain. The lamentable series of defections, the acts of incredible disloyalty which have occurred within so short a space of time, offend my dignity as a Spaniard even more than they affect my dignity as a Queen. Let not the greatest enemies of authority themselves, in their insane dreams, imagine that a power which emanates from so high an authority can be conferred, modified or suppressed by the intervention of brute force, under the impulse of deluded soldiers. If the towns and the Provinces, yielding to the first pressure of violence, submit for a time to the yoke of the insurgents, soon public feeling, hurt in its inmost and noblest parts, will shake off its torpor, and show the world that the eclipse of reason and of honor in Spain cannot last long. Until that time arrives I have thought proper, as Queen of Spain, and after due deliberation and sound advice, to seek in the State of an august ally the security requisite to enable me to act, under these difficult circumstances, in conformity with my position as a Queen, and with the duty that devolves on me to transmit unimpaired to my son my rights, sanctioned by law, acknowledged and sworn to by the nation, and fortified by thirty-five years of sacrifice, vicissitudes and tender affection. While setting foot on a foreign soil my heart and eyes turned toward that which is the land of my birth and that of my children. I hasten to frame my explicit and formal protest before God and before mankind, declaring that the force to which I yield in leaving my kingdom cannot invalidate my rights, nor lessen nor compromise them in any way. Neither can those rights be affected in any way by the acts of the Revolutionary Government, and still less by the regulations of its assemblies, which must needs be formed under the pressure of demagogic fury, and under obvious conditions of violence as regards the conscience and will of the people. Our fathers maintained a protracted but successful struggle for the religious faith and the independence of Spain. The present generation has unceasingly toiled to connect all that was great and glorious in past ages with what modern times contain that is sound and fruitful. Revolution, that mortal foe to traditions and legitimate progress, wars against all those principles which constitute the vital strength, the soul, and the manhood of the Spanish nation. Liberty, in its unlimited expansion, and in all its manifestations, attacking Catholic unity, the monarchy, and the legal exercise of power, disturbs family ties, destroys the sanctity of the domestic hearth, and kills virtue and patriotism. If you think that the crown of Spain, worn by a Queen whose fortune it has been to connect her name with the social and political regeneration of the State, be the symbol of those sound principles, you will, as I hope, remain faithful to your oaths and to your creed—you will allow to pass away as a scourge the revolutionary vortex in which ingratitude, felony and ambition jostle each other—you will live in the assurance that even in the hour of misfortune I shall omit nothing to uphold that symbol, apart from which Spain has not a single endearing recollection, not a single sustaining hope. The insane pride of a few is for a time upsetting and distracting the whole nation, throwing men's souls into a state of confusion and society into a state of anarchy. There is no room in my heart for hatred even against that small number. I should fear lest any feeling of petty resentment should weaken the feeling of deep tenderness I entertain toward those loyal men who have risked their lives, and shed their blood in defence of the throne and public order, and toward all those Spaniards who witness with grief and terror a triumphant insurrection—a shameful page in the history of our civilization. In the noble land whence I now address you, and everywhere, I will deplore, without allowing myself to be overcome, the misfortunes of my beloved Spain, which are my own. Had I not to support me, among many others, the example of the most venerable of Sovereigns, a model of resignation and courage, also a prey to bitter tribulations, I should derive strength to do so from my confidence in the loyalty of my subjects, from the justice of my cause, and, above all, from my trust in the power of Him who holds the fate of empires in His hands.

A monarchy embodying fifteen centuries of struggles, patriotism, victories and grandeur cannot be destroyed by fifteen days of perjury and treason. Let us have faith in the future—the glory of the Spanish people was ever connected with its kings; the misfortunes of its kings ever fell heavily on the people. In my firm and patriotic hope that right, honor and legitimacy will be maintained, your minds and your efforts will ever unite with the energetic decision and maternal affection of your Queen,

ISABELLA.

CHATEAU DE PAU, Sept. 30, 1868.

Preliminaries of the Battle of Alcolea.

The Madrid papers publish the following interesting correspondence interchanged by Marshal SERRANO, chief of the insurgent army, and Marquis NOVALICHES, in command of the royal forces, previous to the battle of Alcolea and the defeat of the royalists:

SERRANO'S LETTER.

To the very excellent Marquis de Novaliches, Captain-General of the National Army:

MY DEAR SIR: Before a fatal eventuality renders inevitable the struggle between two armies of brothers, before the first cannon shot shall be fired, which, assuredly, shall produce an emotion of fright and grief in all hearts, I write this to you in order to acquit my conscience and for the eternal justification of the forces the country has confided to me. I suppose that in these solemn circumstances you are acquainted with everything which could contribute to the enlightenment of your judgment as to the real state of things. You are doubtless not ignorant that the cry of protest unanimously uttered by the whole navy was immediately supported and repeated by the fortresses of Cadiz, Ceuta, Santona, Jaca, Badajoz, Corunna, Ferrol, Vigo, Tarifa, and by the towns of Seville, Malaga, Cordova, Huelva, and Santander, with all their garrisons and the troops of the camp at Gibraltar, and by a number of other places which I assure you, without fear of being mistaken, have taken up arms with the same views, or are about to do so. There is a difficulty in knowing what is the best manner of serving one's country, when it remains silent or when it manifests its aspirations timidly; but, at this moment, it speaks with such clearness and solemnity that there is no possibility that the voice of patriotism should remain concealed for any one; there is one point especially on which misunderstanding is not possible—it is the impracticability of sustaining what is in existence, or, to speak more correctly, what existed yesterday. I am certain that you are yourself convinced of this truth, and then you will agree with me that the duty of the army is, in such moments, as simple as sublime: it consists in respecting the legitimate aspiration, and in defending the lives, honor, and property of the citizens, the nation disposing freely of its destinies. To depart from this path is to make of it an instrument of perdition and ruin. The passions have been happily restrained hitherto by the absolute confidence which the country has in its victory; but, on the first effort at resistance, on the news of the first combat, those passions will burst out, furious and terrible, and the one who shall provoke the outbreak will be responsible before God and before history for the blood which shall be shed and for all the misfortunes which may happen. In face of a foreigner military honor has determined exigencies, but here, you know as well as I that honor alone consists in assuring the peace and happiness of brothers. In the name of humanity and conscience, I beg you, in leaving the passage free for the march I wish to make, to join the troops under my orders and not to deprive those you have with you of the glory of contributing with all to secure the welfare and liberty of the country. The consequence of continued errors, which we have all suffered and deplored, will, at present, produce indignation and regret; let us avoid adding horror besides. The last and supreme service we are enabled to render to what is to-day passing away by the irrevocable decree of Providence! Your personal judgment will give force to my reasoning, and your patriotism will be your best adviser. My envoy, DON ADELARDO LOPEZ DE AYOLA, is charged to remit this letter to you, and to give you the assurance of my high consideration and the uninterrupted good feeling with which I remain your very affectionate friend,

FRANCISCO SERRANO."

REPLY OF NOVALICHES.

To the very excellent Duke de la Torre (Serrano) Captain-General of the National Army:

HEADQUARTERS, MONTORO, Sept. 27.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received the letter you have been pleased to address to me through your envoy Don ADELARDO LOPEZ DE AYOLA, this day, the 27th, although by mistake you have dated it the 28th. My grief is profound to learn that you are at the head of the movement, and I am sure that in writing to me, and before having received my answer, you will have divined its nature. The Constitutional Government of Queen ISABELLA II. (Q. D. G.) has confided to me the command of this army, which, I feel assured, will do its duty, whatever regret it may feel in having to cross the bayonet with those who only yesterday were its comrades. This misfortune can only be avoided by all recognising the existing legal authority in order to spare our unhappy country the greatest calamities. The Queen and her constitutional advisers would be rejoiced and the people, which only desires peace, liberty, and justice, would open its heart to the hope, seeing itself freed from the uneasiness which at this moment devours it. If, which is quite improbable, fate should not favor that result, my brilliant troops, and myself, we should always have before us the just pride of not having provoked the struggle; and history, always severe toward those who raise the cry of civil war, would reserve us a glorious page. Your messenger is charged to give you this answer, which you will be pleased to regard as the unanimous sentiment of all the men composing the army I have the honor to command; and, however, be pleased not to doubt the high consideration and uninterrupted friendship with which I remain your affectionate servant,

NOVALICHES.

Some Account of the Combat.

Madrid (Oct. 2,) correspondence of the Daily News.

By the arrival of the wounded from the armies of Andalusia we have received better information as to the conflict at Alcolea, and most of the papers this morning contain some particulars of the battle. The accounts are not in all respect entirely similar, but all seem to agree that the loss inflicted upon the royal forces by the artillery and breech-loaders of the troops of SERRANO was something terrible. Its severity was increased by the circumstance that the royal forces at first fell into a trap which had been prepared for them. At least so I gather from the conflicting accounts which have come under my notice. When the troops under the command of Gen. NOVALICHES made the attack, the vanguard of SERRANO's army, acting under instructions, retired before them, and commenced what looked like a retreat. The royal forces, animated by the apparent discomfiture of their adversaries, pressed on toward the positions which they already regarded as their own. SERRANO's artillery was, however, so placed as to command the bridge, and while the royal forces were engaged in crossing it his batteries poured upon them a most destructive fire, which was well supported by the infantry regiments. The royal forces thrice advanced to the attack, and were thrice driven back by the superiority of the artillery and musketry fire of their antagonists. It was, I believe, while directing and animating the third and last assault that Gen. NOVALICHES was wounded; and his wound was so serious as at once to render the impossible continuance of his direction of the engagement. Nearly the whole of his chin was shot away, and there have been repeated reports as to his death. These reports have as yet no foundation; but he is at present lying at Pinto in a very precarious condition. The wounding of NOVALICHES and the desertion of several regiments of the royal army (of which I have already informed you) assured the victory of the revolutionary forces; and had Gen. SERRANO pressed on, he might, of course, have annihilated that portion of the Queen's army which remained faithful. Such a step was unnecessary, and would perhaps have been unjustifiable; at all events, it was not the one which commended itself to the Duc DE LA TORRE. When he learned that NOVALICHES was wounded, and saw how completely his adversaries were at his mercy, he generously suspended the combat, and only busied himself in the removal of the dead and the relief of the wounded. He left to time and to the natural course of events the submission of the royal army which he had defeated, but which he had no desire to destroy.

Policy of Italian Legitimists.

From the Journal de Paris, Oct. 2.

We learn from Rome that the news of the Spanish insurrection has nowhere produced so much sensation as at the Farnese Palace, where everything had been prepared for a counter revolution at Naples and in Sicily. Seeing the success of the insurgents in Spain become more and more certain, FRANCIS II. was convinced that the time was not exactly favorable to his enterprise, and all the Legitimist country gentlemen, who for some time past had been returning to Naples and Sicily, received orders not to incur any risk, as there was reason to fear that the effects of the anti-Bourbon movement in Spain might be felt in Italy.

FRANCE.

The Napoleon Dynasty.

Paris (Oct. 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

The *Constitutionnel* and *France* have the following paragraph:

"A foreign journal pretends that it is the Emperor's intention, on his return to Paris, to submit to the Senate a *senatus consultum* which should associate the Prince Imperial in a direct manner in the Government of France. We are in a position positively to assert that this news deserves no kind of credit."

The "foreign journal," whatever its name may be, has shown itself apt in searching out the most sensitive point of attack. It is certain that the Emperor, who is little troubled by apprehensions for his throne so long as he himself lives, is extremely anxious about his dynasty. It would not be surprising if he were to seek the means of establishing his son as in some way a sharer of his Government, a plan which might have the double advantage of accustoming the country to its future Sovereign, and of initiating the Prince in the mysteries of statecraft. What if the Emperor were to take that opportunity of giving popularity to his future successor by associating with his entrance into public life the grant of those long-promised liberties of which as yet the French nation has obtained little more than the shadow?

SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY.—At 12:30 this morning, during a fight in the liquor-store of MICHAEL MULLIGAN, at the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, JAMES McADAM, a young man, was shot in the neck by MULLIGAN, and dangerously wounded. McADAM was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MY DARLINGS.

From the Atlantic for November.

My rose, so red and round,
My daisy, darling of the Summer weather,
You must go down now, and keep house together,
Low underground!

O little silver line
Of meadow water, ere the cloud rise darkling
Slip out of sight, and with your comely sparkling
Make their hearth shine.

Leaves of the garden bowers,
The frost is coming soon—your prime is over;
So gently fall, and make a soft, warm cover
To house my flowers.

Lithe willow, too, forego
The crown that makes you queen of woodland graces,
Nor leave the winds to shear the lady tresses
From your drooped brow.

Oak, held by strength apart
From all the trees, stop now your stems from growing,
And send the sap, while yet 'tis bravely flowing,
Back to your heart.

And ere the Autumn sleet
Freeze into ice, or sift to bitter snowing,
Make compact with your peers for overstrowing
My darlings sweet.

So when their sleepy eyes
Shall be unlocked by May with rainy kisses,
They to the sweet renewal of old blisses
Refreshed may rise.

Lord, in that evil day
When my own wicked thoughts like thieves waylay me,
Or when pricked conscience rises up to slay me,
Shield me, I pray.

Ay, when the storm shall drive,
Spread thy two blessed hands like leaves above me,
And with thy great love, though none else should love me,
Save me alive!

Heal with thy peace my strife;
And as the poet with his golden versing
Lights his low house, give me, thy praise rehearsing,
To light my life.

Shed down thy grace in showers,
And if some roots of good, at thy appearing,
Be found in me, transplant them for the rearing
Of heavenly flowers.

SPOKEN IN IDLENESS.

From Temple Bar for November.

"It is of very little consequence where he met her, or how he met her, he has married her! that is the point that concerns us most painfully, Mrs. Armitage said, with a sad severity, when she first heard of her brother's marriage. But Ethel, her daughter, felt a great curiosity on the subject, and so when her mamma dropped the letter that contained the tidings, Ethel picked it up hastily, and asked:

"Very likely uncle tells you where, and how, and when, and all about it, mamma, if you will only have patience to read on and see—or may I?"

Mrs. Armitage waved her handkerchief and hand, which she had the moment before pressed to her eyes, assentingly, and Ethel read on to the end of the letter without delay.

"What can have induced him at his age to be such a fool?" Mrs. Armitage said, angrily; and Ethel, without looking up, replied:

"What? oh! he tells you 'what' here; uncle says, 'he thought their marriage would make her happier, and he knew it would make him so.' Bravo, old gentleman! what a capital reason."

"Pray do not be so flippant," Mrs. Armitage sighed; "no one knows the difference it may make to us—it's the breaking up of our home, I see that."

Ethel blushed, and looked up now. "Mamma," she said, gently, "we only came on a visit, and we have been here ten years; we can't complain of having to turn out now."

"But I am not sure that we shall have to turn out, and I shall feel that I have every right to feel it if we do," Mrs. Armitage exclaimed, energetically. Then she got up and rang the bell, and when the old servant, who had been butler, footman, and valet, for the last thirty years to Mr. Lee, came in, she said:

"I have had news that has upset me very much, Warner—your master is married!"

The news had such an effect on Warner, that he nearly upset the breakfast service; still he was able to say he was glad, and to ask "who the lady was?"

In answer to this Mrs. Armitage shook her head, and looked a look that was published by Warner, and remembered in the village long after it had escaped the memory of its author.

"Ah! that I cannot tell you, Warner; I only know that she was a Miss Chester, and that she is a Miss Lee; say as little about it as possible."

"Mamma, how could you say that?" Ethel asked, reproachfully, as soon as they were alone.

"I am acting for the best," the lady said, grimly.

"No, mamma, you are making things look strange when you needn't. Tell people out and out that Uncle James is married; 'saying little about it' won't unmarry him again, and why should it?"

"I really cannot answer frivolous questions," Mrs. Armitage said, testily. "I have many things to think about; we may not have a roof over our heads long."

"That will be our own fault then," Ethel said, defiantly; "we can afford to have one." And then Miss Armitage deemed it discreet to go out for her morning's ride, and to leave her mother to chew the cud of mournful meditation alone.

A young, careless-natured girl, well endowed by nature with good looks, and feeling tolerably certain that fortune had very good things in store for her, Ethel Armitage could very well afford to be tolerant to the change which her uncle's marriage would make in their manner of life. True, his house had been like a father's house to her for the last ten years. But there was no grievance to her in the thought that this state of things must come to an end now, for, as she said, her mother "could afford a roof for her own;" and, as for herself, her cousin Frank, the young Squire up at the Hall, had asked her to be the mistress of it—so no wrong was done to Ethel by the rector of Everton bringing home a wife.

The Lees of Everton were a flourishing, well-rooted stock. There was always a son to spare to the Church, a good thing for the family since Everton was a family living. It had been given to James Lee by his brother, the "old Squire," as he was called by the present generation. And it had been held by James Lee for thirty years, with satisfaction to himself and his parishioners, with the exception of certain of these latter who had wanted to marry him.

Ten years before the opening of this story their only sister, Mrs. Armitage, had come back to Everton a widow with one daughter. She had come for several reasons, among which affection for the soil and the scenes of her youth was the least potent. Like a sensible woman she argued that it would be a very good thing indeed if her eldest brother's eldest son, the heir, should fall in love with and marry her pretty Ethel in years to come. Likewise she thought that, waiting the arrival of those years, it would be a very good arrangement for her to live at the rectory with her bachelor brother James, and so save house-rent.

During these ten years all things had gone precisely as she desired. The old Squire died; Frank, his son, reigned in his stead, and asked Ethel to reign with him. And Mr. Lee, the rector, thought no arrangement could have been so perfect as that which devolved the management of his liberal establishment upon his sister.

But now apparently he thought so no longer, for he had taken to himself a wife without beat of drum—a stranger in the land—one over whom Mrs. Armitage could not hope to have any authority. It was easy enough for Ethel, who was going to a grander home of her own, to bear this blow gallantly; but Mrs. Armitage made room in her heart for the hardest thoughts of her new sister-in-law, as she thought of the carriage and other comforts which that sister-in-law's advent would wrest from her.

Still, for all her annoyance, she could not resist the dear delight of uttering many words about the matter. In the course of the walk she took through the village that day, she contrived to make known to a great many people the great fact of her brother's marriage. Before nightfall, the knowledge that the rector had married a young lady, quite a stranger to him, of whom his family knew actually nothing, was pretty widely diffused.

"I suppose you hardly know what to hope, Miss Armitage!" an elderly maiden lady who had at one time made herself a district visitor toward the subjugation of the Reverend James, said with a sort of satirical grimness that was infinitely aggravating to Ethel.

"Yes, I do know what to hope," that young lady replied; "I hope she'll be young and a pleasant companion for me." And this Miss Ethel said in a tone that implied that she had had not many lady companions in Everton.

Miss Armitage made a very pretty picture as she sat upon her horse, outside the garden-gate of the cottage in which Miss Anstruther lived, and talked over the topmost bar to that lady. Her Saxon name was well borne out by her Saxon beauty. She was a fair-skinned, fair-haired, blue-eyed girl, with a broad brow and a resolute nose and mouth, and a figure that was beautifully developed by health, and those best of all gymnastics, plenty of horse and walking exercise. She made a very pretty picture—there was something very winning about her; moreover she was going to be mistress and dispenser of hospitalities up at the Hall, so Miss Anstruther did not care to differ with her. The elder lady, therefore, only said in reply:

"To be sure—very nice for you, and I am sure it's high time that your uncle should settle in life; he's not so young as he was," and she smiled.

"No," Ethel said carelessly, "we none of us are. I was ten when I came here, and I feel rather more than that now, don't you?"

"You can only sincerely hope that, hasty as his decision has been, it may prove a wise one," Miss Anstruther said solemnly, evading giving any answer to Ethel's last remark. And then Ethel said "good-bye," and rode home refreshed by her ride to the extent of being able to support a repetition of her mother's doubts and fears on the subject.

"Mamma," she began, when they were alone in the evening, "don't you think we ought to take some steps about giving treats to the school-children and the choir, or will you leave that till Uncle James comes home?"

"I shall have nothing to say about it," Mrs. Armitage replied.

"Then I'll ask Frank," Ethel said quickly; "he is coming here to-night, and after all, as he is the Squire, it will be the greater compliment if he organizes everything."

"Please, Ethel, do not try to make your cousin put himself in a ridiculous position; we may all have bitter cause to rue this marriage; I never knew a case yet of a young woman marrying an old man turn out well; if she is flighty and frivolous and anxious to join in all the amusements of the neighborhood——"

"They're not too numerous," Ethel interrupted. But her mother went on unheeding:

"Your uncle will lead a pretty life, and some people will not scruple to say that it serves him right."

"Poor dear Uncle James!" Ethel said, heartily. "I won't look forward to his being punished in such a way when no one can deserve punishment less; at any rate, let us wait to see her before we pronounce her flighty and frivolous; time will show what she is like."

Then Mr. Lee, the Frank of whom mention has been made, came in, and heard the great news, and laughed good-temperedly at the idea of his uncle having stolen a march on him in the matter of marriage. "Dear old fellow! when is he coming back?" he asked, and he was told in three weeks.

The three weeks soon passed, and then the happy pair came home in the light of a glorious August evening. The young Squire and Ethel had taken care that all fitting show of rejoicing should be made. As the rector and his bride drove from the station to the rectory, the bells pealed most joyously, and all the parish seemed to have turned out to welcome the lady, and see what she was like.

It was quite a young face that which was turned quickly from one side to the other, as they drove along. A young, pretty, but most observant face. And it was a young, graceful figure that sprang to the ground without help the moment the wagonette stopped at the door, and a young clear voice that said:

"How delicious to be home at last, after all the knocking about we have had!"

"Yes, she talked of 'knocking about,' and before strangers, too," Miss Anstruther told a friend that evening. "I had it from the best authority; talks slang! Well, he has waited for something, I must say!"

"My new home and my new niece!" Mrs. Lee exclaimed, as she entered the hall, and Ethel came to meet her; "how delightful they both are!"

She was perfectly composed and self-possessed, and very, very quiet. There was something that was infinitely prepossessing in her appearance and manners; there was refinement, intelligence, grace and dignity—all, indeed, that is most charming in woman. Additionally she was very pretty, too. Her eyes were large, dark and luminous, and their beauty was enhanced by the thick, long fringe of lashes that fell over them. Her fair, straight-featured little face varied in expression with every change of thought—and these were many. Though her figure was slight and supple, and full of yielding, graceful lines and curves, she walked erectly, with her head proudly poised in a way that marked her well-bred. On this August evening, too, she was dressed with such an exquisitely fitting regard to time, and circumstances, and situation. Ethel had been, all her grown-up life, at the mercy of the first dressmaker and milliner resident in the county town of the shire in which Everton was situated. This arbiter of fashions was a star of magnitude compared to the lesser luminaries; still, she was resident in the county town, and she did not get the latest cut, and shape, and length, and color, and gore. Ethel felt certain that she was behind the time, as she looked at her new aunt's dress. How far behind she could not say, but it was perceptible that Mrs. Lee's garments were, so to say, in advance of hers, (Ethel's.)

There was no discomposing embarrassment to combat in the bride. She made herself at home in the easiest manner in the shortest space of time—not at all as though she were impatient to rule, but as if it were only right and proper and becoming that she should do so with as little delay as possible. Accordingly, though there was no unseemly haste to usurp authority manifested, a complete reorganization of the arrangements which had been too long standing took place in the house. She transposed old furniture, and introduced new, and put painters and paperers to work before she had been at home a week. She had brackets put up in gloomy corners, and white statuettes, or majolica pots holding brilliantly-colored flowers placed upon them. She brought life and fresh air into the house in a way that enchanted Ethel, who soon looked upon the rector's young wife as a great authority in all matters where taste and cultivation were concerned. She won everybody's heart in the neighborhood, though she would neither play the harmonium, nor teach in the Sunday School, nor visit the poor. Above all, she evidently made her husband supremely happy, despite that disparity of age from which so much evil had been augured.

She talked freely about herself. Told how she had been educated abroad, at Paris for many years, and later, when she was grown up, in a little German town where she had resided with some English relatives. "Those had been the happy days," she told Ethel, "the sunny, happy days of her life—with the exception of one little cloud which" (with a gay shrug of the shoulders)—"it wasn't worth while to talk about it. She was younger then, and better-looking." (This statement Ethel objected to strenuously.) "Yes, yes, much better-looking; and she was English, and, somehow, was always made a great deal of at the balls. Those balls! She had never been to anything like them in England. There was always a regiment quartered in the town—and—they had been happy days!"

Mrs. Armitage, actuated thereunto by the representations of her daughter principally, had moved down into a smaller house in the village. But the two young women, having very little else to occupy their time, spent the greater part of it in each other's society. Even Mrs. Armitage came to feel it as a truth that it was the greatest advantage which had yet fallen to Ethel's lot, this unfettered, familiar, constant intercourse with one of her own sex, who was well endowed with accomplishments and knowledge, and with the power of imparting these pleasantly, as she did to Ethel. Miss Armitage felt a hitherto unknown interest in all her old pursuits, which she had first been taught to pursue under the best, i. e., the most expensive local instructors, when she recommenced them under the auspices of her aunt. Mrs. Lee played brilliantly, and sang, with no great power of voice, perhaps, but with a taste and management that made it a divine treat to hear her. Her linguistical powers were great also. German, French, and Italian were to her as her mother-tongue, and as she was untiring in her endeavors to make Ethel feel that the tongue is a flexible organ, and can be taught to turn itself tunefully to any articulate sound, and that some of the printed mysteries of German literature were well worth unraveling, Miss Armitage, in time, came to adventure upon the speaking of French and the reading of German with an assurance that was most comforting to herself. To say nothing of its being comforting to the young Squire, who contemplated taking her to Paris on their wedding tour, and who did not wish to be reduced to the ignominious necessity of evading every spot where "English was not spoken."

It ought to have been mentioned before, that the hasty nature of her marriage arrangements was a subject that Mrs. Lee did not shun by any means. With the utmost frankness she told every one who cared to hear about it how she had met Mr. Lee, and why she had married him. She had seen him at a luncheon given by a nephew of his—a younger brother of the Squire's—in the Temple. How came she to be there? Oh! she was invited with the Dalmaines—some people Arthur, too, knew very well—old friends of hers, or at least old acquaintances, for, years ago, before the happy German town days, she had been at the Paris *pension* with Ada Delmaine. Well, it was at Arthur Lee's, in the company of these old friends, that she had met Mr. Lee, and he seemed to be interested in her at once, and sorry to hear that she was going away to Germany again soon, as a teacher in a school this time. So, as he showed himself interested in her, she did not mind showing him how utterly miserable such a prospect made her; and then he offered her marriage as an alternative, and she accepted it, and "hoped he would never, never, never have the slightest cause to regret his generous precipitation." So she said, looking up at his niece with tears in her lovely eyes as she said it, and his niece's firm belief and assertion was that "it would be impossible for Uncle James, or any one else, not to think how wonderfully lucky he had been."

All through the Autumn and Winter succeeding her marriage, Mrs. Lee was an immense success in the neighborhood. She proved herself to be neither flighty nor frivolous, but a remarkably charming, intellectual, agreeable woman, and as such a great acquisition at the social gatherings in and around Everton. Her house was well ordered, her conduct as a young matron irreproachable, even in the eyes of many who would willingly have seen it a shade less so, for the sake of bearing out the adage as to May and December. She never gave any one an opportunity of thinking that her mind was dwelling with regret upon bygone days and dead gaieties. She was, as she looked, supremely happy, and Mr. Lee was well justified in believing that he had made a wise choice in his maturity. They had been married nearly a year, when the birth of a son made them happier than they had been before even—a son who was christened Frederick, in order to gratify a whim of his mother's, who always insisted on her boy being called Fritz. "It's so much prettier than the English Frederick," she pleaded, when it was observed to her by Mrs. Armitage that there was a slight want of purpose in the name, "as it was not in the family;" Mrs. Armitage being one of those excellent people, who think it a proof of family affection to perpetuate in their children the least euphonious names the tongue can utter, provided they have been borne by their forefathers or cousins. "Fritz Lee! it sounds outlandish!" Mrs. Armitage said. "I could have wished—but there, it's no use saying."

"Yes, do say," Mrs. Lee pleaded politely; "it can't be helped now, you see, because I have taught every one to call him Fritz, and I believe he knows his name already, (he was three weeks old at the time!) but do tell me what you could have wished."

"Why, that he had been called James."

"Oh! James would have been corrupted into Jim, or Jimmy, to distinguish him from his father," Mrs. Lee said, shaking her head.

"Well, I shall never like it, and never know how to spell it; and as for writing it, I never can write a 'z' so that any one can read it; English names have always been good enough for the Lees before this."

However, in spite of this disapproval of his name on the part of Mrs. Armitage, the rector's little son was known to every one as "Fritz," and his mother, in consequence, came to be regarded as "more foreign-looking" than ever in the uneducated mind—which was very much divided at this time between distrust of Mrs. Lee's French nurse and wild interest in the preparations for the young Squire's approaching wedding.

For Ethel Armitage was to be married shortly, and in these latter days she relied more than ever on her aunt. Mrs. Lee was invaluable to the girl as regards all those arrangements which it is the lady's part to make before the great change. Ethel's dresses, the number of bridesmaids, the paper for Ethel's morning room, and the color of the drawing-room furniture, what the guests were to do after the happy pair left—all these things were left to the choice and direction of Mrs. Lee, whose administrative genius was quite equal to the occasion. It was finally her proposition that Ethel should be married from her uncle's house, a proposition to which every one agreed without demur.

About a fortnight before the wedding, the regiment—a crack corps—quartered in the county town, gave a ball in return for the hospitalities which had been lavished on them. At first, when she received the invitation, the rector's wife was indifferent about going; but gradually, as she heard speculations and brilliant anticipations about it on all sides, this indifference vanished, and she did begin to wish that her husband did not set his face quite so decidedly against all public balls and amusements in the vicinity of his own parish. Only to go once, this once, and see Ethel in her glory as Miss Armitage for the last time; she really never would bother him to let her go to a military or any other public ball again, if he would sacrifice his prejudices for once and take her.

She was a very winning woman, and her wishes were strongly set on carrying her point. Need it be said that she won. Sadly against his own intense conviction of what it would be wise and well to do, Mr. Lee agreed to let his wife chaperone Ethel to this ball, and to go with them himself.

The evening came, and she was a most radiantly lovely, happy-looking woman, who bent over little Fritz's cradle to say good-by to him. She was excited into a state of deeper fascination than ever by this thought of mingling again in a scene that would be so like those that had once been familiar to her. "Really I ought to feel more like an old woman with that before me," she said apologetically, pointing to the cradle; "this night shall be my farewell to dancing; James, I will show you that I know how to grow old gracefully."

"I am glad that I never shall see you grow old, my darling," he said, proudly, as he led her down to the carriage; and the remark startled her, and made her look up affrightedly, and realize that he was, in sad truth, too much her senior for her to dare hope that she might pass her life with him.

He was about fifty-five or six, looking young for his age, certainly; but fifty-five or six in spite of his looks. His had been a quiet, good, useful life, and he carried the certificate of its having been so in his face and bearing. A frank-eyed, fresh-colored old gentleman, with a juvenile power of feeling things acutely and being readily impressed, as was evidenced in his marriage. It had been a characteristic of his from boyhood, that impressionableness. He had been one all his life who would have suffered from slights as women suffer, who felt kindnesses with an intensity of feeling that never quite matured. He had been known to keep aloof from people for months, even for years, if he could do them no good, when they had fallen under any cloud that might have made them, as he fancied, less glad to see him than formerly. In fact, he was most tenderly sensitive for the feelings of those on whom the breath of scandal had blown ever so lightly, and though this susceptibility might render him a less strong character than it is well one filling the position he held should have, it greatly endeared him to many who cared more for sympathy than strength.

This was the nature of the man who went to a public ball for the first time in his life, at the bidding and for the pleasure of his beautiful young wife.

It is not necessary, for the furtherance of my story, that I should place a panorama of that ball-room and its occupants before the reader. It was very much like other ball-rooms at great hotels in country towns, and it was filled with very much the same sort of people one sees under similar circumstances elsewhere. Suffice it to say, that among the guests was one, a young civil engineer, who turned to one of the officers of the —th the instant the Lee party entered the room, asking eagerly:

"Who is that lady, do you know?"

"That is Miss Armitage, going to marry the young fellow by her side; he's rather a swell down here—the Squire of Everton."

"Her name is not Armitage?" the stranger said, half laughing.

"Yes, it is," the other replied, "I often meet her at her uncle's house; the lady in front on the old fellow's arm is his wife, and she's worth a dozen of Miss Armitage, or any other Miss in the county that I have seen."

"It's the lady in front whom I asked you about," the stranger said, quickly. "I used to know her in Dusseldorf."

"Then I advise you to renew your acquaintance with her as soon as possible," his friend said, at which suggestion the civil engineer only shrugged his shoulders, and answered:

"She was very much blown upon then—under a most awful cloud, in fact; she may not care to be recognized, now she's married, by any one who knew her then." When he had said that, the young man walked away to confide the same particulars to another friend he had in the regiment, and then to another, and so the thing grew.

Grew—until it attained such proportions that it forced itself upon Frank Lee's ears and understanding before the evening was half over. He heard half allusions to it, caught murmurs respecting it, knew that it was suddenly dropped as he approached on all sides, for Mrs. Lee was a popular favorite and a prominent beauty. In his dread that his uncle should hear it then, with the eyes of the world upon him, the young man was imprudent enough to confide it to his own betrothed, who indignantly repudiated the bare idea of so much as a breath ever having been raised about Mrs. Lee. "I will go to her at once, Frank, and ask her if she recognizes this man who says he knew her, and tell her what he says." It was in vain Frank entreated Ethel not to do so; all he could wrest from Ethel was a promise that she would not tell Mrs. Lee what the stranger had uttered respecting her until they reached home.

He was pointed out to Mrs. Lee, not as a man who claimed to have known her of old, but as a man who had been engaged in superintending mining operations in Prussia, and who spoke German fluently. And Mrs. Lee put up her glass and looked at him with the blank gaze of unrecognition. In a cowardly way the man seized upon this as "a proof that he had been right in assuming that she did not wish any back numbers from her life read," and then laughed about "little Kate Chester" in a way that made some other men long to wring his neck.

However, the story grew, gained monstrous proportions, finally reached Mr. Lee's ears, and broke his heart. And then, when all the world seemed ready to turn against her, when her husband's relations said "little Fritz ought to be taken from her and put under proper guardianship," then she stood at bay and defied all the inhabitants of Düsseldorf combined to say that she had been more than maligned. She had been the object of jealousy, the object of the basest falsehoods, the object of fierce female rancor, envy, and evil-speaking, but she had never been the object of a bad man's guilty love, or a good woman's scorn. And the man who blighted her life when it was promising to be so fair, who crushed her husband's heart with shame, who made her an alien to her child's father's kin, and robbed her of a home and peace, knew all these truths, and still spoke in foul-mouthed idleness.

SEA-GULLS.

From the Atlantic Monthly for November.

The salt sea-wind is a merry-maker,
Rippling the wild bluff's daisied reach;
The quick surf glides from the arching breaker;
And foams on the tawny beach.

Out where the long reef glooms and glances,
And tosses sunward its diamond rain,
Morn has pierced with her golden lances
The dizzy light-house pane.

Gladdened by clamors of infinite surges,
Heedless what billow or gale may do,
The white gulls float where the ocean-verges
Blend with a glimmer of blue.

I watch how the curtaining vapor settles
Dim on their tireless plumes far borne,
Till faint they gleam as a blossom's petals,
Blown through the spacious morn.

Foreign Faces—Contrast with American.—In going through our portrait-galleries, the annual array of the Academy of Design, we encounter insignificant and pretentious faces, vulgar faces, hard faces, stupid faces, faces of men sitting to be looked at, rarely one that looks at you and holds you with the glance, like Titian's grand heads. We do not admire our fellow-citizens on canvass or in photographs. Seldom do we find a face so forceful as that of Parke Godwin's, worthy model for Rembrandt, or like Sandford R. Gifford's, worthy model for Titian or Velasquez, or Dr. Brownson's face, which was so vigorously painted by Healy. These are exceptions, for S. R. Gifford looks more like one of Titian's portraits than like an average American; Parke Godwin looks like a Tintoret, and Bryant like one of Fuseli's bards civilized.

Beranger had a beautiful face; it beamed with a genial and fatherly spirit; Lamennais, with his immense brow and piercing eyes, looked like a converted Mephistopheles still troubled with questions, the most purely intellectual and intense of human faces,—to me a terrible face; then there was the extraordinary face of Michael the advocate, described by George Sand in *Histoire de ma Vie*, looking as if he had two craniums, one soldered upon the other; the sign of all the high faculties of the soul not more prominent at the prow than the generous instincts were at the stern of the strong vessel. At the first glance, although but thirty, he looked sixty years old.

When you enter the French Chamber of Deputies, you are struck with the resemblance to American faces, but they are more refined. The men of State all over the world have the same general traits. It is only by watching the play of emotion and the movement of thought that you notice the difference. Then you see that they have thoughts that are not our thoughts, and are qualified by fine and exquisite things. In one word, they have a refined scale of emotions unknown to us.

It is a great misfortune to be preoccupied with vulgar or trivial things; they cannot make the heroic face. The reason that poets have such beautiful faces, in spite of habits like Burns' and Poe's, is that they contemplate beautiful things and think grand and generous thoughts. All the great painters have been handsome and remarkable-looking men; Titian, and Raphael, and Rubens, and Vandyke readily illustrate my statement. Tintoret had a solemn and grand face; Da Vinci, a noble and beautiful face; Rembrandt, a sagacious, honest, profound face. Our fine sculptors, Brown, Ward, Palmer and Thompson, have something Continental about their faces, and do not look narrow, but as if illuminated by a ray of the ideal. The finest faces in Europe were the faces of Shakespeare, Moliere and Goethe. Their faces prove to us that just in the measure that we escape sordid thoughts and material cares, and occupy our minds with the beauty of nature, the wit of men, the poetry of life, we set to work a skillful sculptor, who day by day models with an imperceptible and sure hand the heavy, expressionless clay; and in time the rude features become almost grand with goodness like Lincoln's, beautiful with tranquillity like Washington's, or Titanic like Webster's.

Let us imitate the Greeks, the most beautiful of all the historic races, or the Etruscans, which were the most elegant, and recommend to the women of the land to place in their houses the statues of antique heroes, the pictures of beautiful women. Each generation should be the perfected illustration of all that we admire or ought to admire. But let us dispense with cast-iron dogs, deer, and nymphs, manufactured by enterprising Americans for our country homes. The worse than barbarous taste shown in these hideous imitations of reality must make a lover of the beautiful despair. We have got to learn that statues and fountains and vases cannot be made as we make sewing-machines and steam-plows; that a cast-iron dog, from a poor model, does not take the place of the antique boar of the Tuileries or the Lion of Barye.

It is because poets and painters and men of science are admitted into the universal life that their faces lose mean local traits and resemble each other. The noblest men are not national, but universal. When we think great actions, we look them; when we entertain dreams and have sentiment, we look it, as Hawthorne, as Shelley, as Keats. The face betrays the thought. What would Whittier's face be without the poetry that has flown over it? What is any face that has not been touched, shaped, developed by those invisible influences which come to us from the ideal world and nature, which we call art, science, music? If we spend our days monotonously, like fabricators of pins, we must drain our faces of even what we bring from our anterior life; and how soon most of us lose the traces of that life which in childhood gives such a magic and innocent depth to the eye, which remains sometimes in boyhood and youth,—a wide-eyed, bewildered expression, as if to say the soul does not yet understand why it is subjected to the enormous pressure of prosaic and deadening circumstances accumulated by the machinery of social life.—*Atlantic for November*

Forms of Insanity.—There are people who are perfectly sane on every subject except those in which money is concerned. Such persons deny themselves and those nearest to them of the plainest necessities of life, toil early and late, beyond their strength, in extreme old age, even when they and their heirs are beyond the possibility of want; or constantly worry about the future, living in continual fear of the poor-house; or incessantly count and recount their possessions, under the apprehension that they are slipping from their grasp; or commit the greatest extravagancies in useless directions while denying themselves of daily comforts. A common symptom of this form of insanity is to imagine oneself to be poor even in the midst of wealth. Most of the eccentric wills that now often attract the public attention are the creation of brains that have become diseased by long dwelling on matters of finance; and it is just to assume that our institutions of charity are considerably indebted to the insanity of the rich for some of their most important legacies. I knew a man, of education and rare ability, who, for a long number of years, hoarded a fortune that he possessed, in order that he might leave it to a number of benevolent societies. That the amount at his disposal might be as large as possible, he scrimped his wife, his children and his servants, even in the minutest acts of expenditure; imposed on the hospitality of friends and the forbearance of his kinsmen; and, in short, by his lifelong acts of meanness, made his name a bye-word and a reproach wherever he was known. Yet during most of these years he was actively engaged in responsible duties, and was justly regarded as a man of unusual ability and attainments; and not until his later and declining years did his friends ever suspect that he was a monomaniac. My own view is, that, from the first, his avarice was with him a symptom of cerebral disease, and the acts of imbecility and weakness that he committed, and the abandonment into which he fell, finally convinced those who knew him best that in matters of finance he was not a morally responsible being.

Great and unexpected success as well as failure may give rise to financial insanity. Sudden wealth as well as sudden poverty may so excite the brain as to induce monomania or complete madness.

A striking case of this form of insanity is thus related by Dr. Winslow:

"A young gentleman having £10,000, undisposed of and unemployed, placed it for business purposes in the hands of his confidential broker. This sum he invested in a stock that had an unexpected, sudden and enormous rise in value. In a fortunate moment he sold out, and the £10,000 realized £60,000. An account of the successful monetary speculation was transmitted to the fortunate owner of this large sum. The startling intelligence produced a severe shock to the nervous system, and the mind lost its equilibrium. The poor fellow continued in a state of mental alienation for the remainder of his life. His constant occupation until the day of his death was playing with his fingers, and continually repeating without intermission, and with great animation and rapidity, the words, '*Sixty thousand! sixty thousand! sixty thousand!*'"

Insanity may manifest itself by great extravagance as well as by meanness. A medical acquaintance relates that, during the height of the petroleum excitement, he was consulted by a gentleman, who, by fortunate speculation, had suddenly become a millionaire. The first time he came he handed the doctor a fifty dollar bill, saying, as he did so, "Your fee, doctor, I prefer to pay as I go." Nothing was thought of this, for it was precisely what any grateful and free-hearted patient might do; but on the next visit, which was but two or three days afterward, he again handed the doctor a fifty-dollar bill, with the same remark as before. His disease was of a chronic nature, and demanded a protracted course of treatment. He visited the doctor at his office several times a week for a number of months, and each time invariably offered a fifty-dollar bill. The doctor was afterward informed that he became so reckless in his expenditures that it was necessary for his wife or some friend to travel with him, in order to keep him from throwing his money away. He would throw a ten-dollar bill to the porter who carried his trunk up-stairs, or to the boy who blacked his boots. A year's travel in Europe ultimately restored him to a measure of health, and, at last accounts, he was fully capable of managing his affairs.—*Putnam's for November.*

Mr. Bright as an Orator.—It would be difficult to overpraise the literary and rhetorical merit of Mr. Bright's speeches. Without exception they are models of clear and persuasive statement, and, unlike the desultory arguments of ordinary speakers, they are invariably cast in a single and symmetrical mould. The uniform care bestowed on the perorations, though it almost tends to mannerism, adds greatly to the effect on the understanding and on the ear of orations which always rise to a climax. The want of training in the study of the ancient languages which Mr. Bright has sometimes regretted, although it must have deprived a congenial mind of much intellectual pleasure, has not impaired the classical purity of his style. His happy quotations, his occasional use of quaint archaic phrases, and, above all, the graceful vigor of his ordinary language, prove that Mr. Bright has mastered the resources of his mother-tongue. His reading, whether it has been extensive or limited, has been that of a scholar; and an orator who knows English as Demosthenes knew Greek has little reason to covet, for purposes of expression, the superfluous accomplishments of more versatile students. As in other pursuits, oratorical success tends to reproduce and extend itself by the conscious freedom which belongs to the finished artist, and also by the deference which follows upon general recognition. A beginner, however eloquent, could not safely have attempted to thrill the House of Commons by apostrophizing, in the height of the Crimean war, the figurative personation of slaughter. "It seems as if the Angel of Death was abroad—I almost hear the beating of its wings." It was perhaps in still bolder reliance on his powers and on his just reputation that he once took the House into his confidence by speaking of the pleasure with which he went home to find "five or six little children playing on his hearth." Even when he now and then descends to broad vernacular humor Mr. Bright is never coarse. To his associates and rivals in the House of Commons he speaks sometimes in tones of warning, and even of suppressed menace, but more often he appeals to their reason, and to principles which all parties professedly admit. Out of doors, among unanimous and applauding crowds, while he argues far more loosely, and addresses himself more directly to the passions, he is always the teacher and the leader of men, and not their sycophantic flatterer. The dignity of superior intellect has never been compromised in his person. The chief fault of taste which occasionally disfigures his speeches is a habit of dilating on the sagacity and foresight which may always be plausibly claimed by the representatives of the winning side. Few of his speeches, on re-examination, bear the irritating character which has often caused offence when they have been delivered. A pugnacious politician, engaged in controversies of vital importance, could scarcely, perhaps, have deviated more rarely into angry vituperation.—*Saturday Review.*

Supposed Indian Cities of Central America.—We are not, however, without some knowledge of the modern Lacandones. A few stern and silent representatives of the race occasionally make their appearance in the frontier towns of Chiapa and Tabasco, bringing down tobacco, copal, or sarsaparilla, to exchange for instruments and utensils of metal, and when the exchange is effected suddenly disappear by obscure and unknown paths. Waldeck saw some of them near Palenque, and he describes them as possessing all the savage energy and independence of their fathers. Their dress, according to the same authority, coincides with the garbs represented on the monuments of Palenque and in Yucatan. M. Morelet ascended the Usumasinta, until he encountered some individuals of this family, from whom, however, he gleaned nothing, except the admonition to turn the head of his canoe down the stream—a suggestion which, as they were well armed, he thought it prudent to follow. It was the region of the Lacandones that the cura of Quiché affirmed to Mr. Stephens he had seen, from the heights of Quesaltenango, the white walls of great cities, glistening like silver in the sun. The notion of such living cities, rivaling Palenque and Mayapan, in the district referred to, is not peculiar to one part of the country, but prevails also in Chiapa and Yucatan. On the 3d of August, 1849, the Secretary of State addressed an official letter to the prefect of the department of Chillon, bordering on the district of Lacandon, stating that he had been informed that in the vicinity of San Carlos Narcalan, beyond the Sierra de la Pimienta, a great city had been discovered in the distance, with large edifices and many cattle in its pastures; and although there appered no road to it, yet it was supposed that it could not be more than two days distant. He therefore ordered the Prefect to make all possible effort to reach the city, and report the result to his office in San Cristobal. But as nothing further was ever heard of the discovery, it is to be presumed that the city could not be found by the Prefect. Nor, in fact, is there any good reason for supposing that such cities do exist. For although the Lacandones and the Itzaes spoke the same language with the Mayas of Yucatan, and probably the same with the builders of Palenque and Copan, yet everything connected with their history and character proves them to have been considerably below the other families of the same stock in the degree of their civilization. Whether the Tzendals, the Mayas, Quichés, Zutugils and Kachiquels were families of the same origin, who had reached a higher stage of development; or the Itzaes, Lacandones, Manches and others were the degenerate offshoots from these, may be a question; but the presumption strongly is, that, with the disruption of the ancient Toltican Empire, of which Palenque was probably, at one time, the capital, various fragments were thrown off, and driven by force of circumstances into remote districts, where, in the course of time, they developed peculiar characteristics of their own. At any rate, the earliest accounts of the Lacandones represent them as a relatively barbarous if not a nomadic race, strongly contrasting with the more advanced and polished nations above enumerated, although, so far as language is concerned, betraying an intimate relationship with them. In Peten, the Itzaes built temples and other edifices, closely resembling those of Yucatan, but less in size and somewhat ruder in construction, such as we might expect to find in the weaker efforts of a colony. But in Lacandon we have no account of such structures, in the towns reduced by the Spaniards; nor does it appear that the temples of its people were more remarkable than their private houses, or differed from them except in size.

We are compelled, therefore, to resign the traditions of great cities with white walls of stone, covered over with mysterious symbols, and with steps crowded with the worshipers of a primitive religion, to the poet and romancer, or surrender them as the appropriate property of enterprising exploiters of supposititious Aztec children. The fact of the existence of a frontier people, in the heart of Central America, of the same stock with its most advanced and powerful nations, and with character, habits, religion, and government, little, if at all, changed from what they were at the period of the Discovery, is one sufficiently interesting in itself. It requires none of the "pomp and circumstance" of georgeous speculation to draw to it the attention of the student and adventurer, who may find here a more interesting and important field of research and investigation than among the desert-snows and icebergs of the poles, or among the sable savages of Ethiopia.—*Putnam's for November.*

WATCHING THE RIVER.

From Putnam's Monthly for November.

All doth not to the rich belong,
Nor, to the proud, the whole world's peace;
Here, in these woods, are books and song,
With loves and works that seldom cease:
From care we revel in release,
And seek not what we could not find—
Glory in gold—but look within,
And hope for harvest in the mind.

Not learning of the learned sort,
Not wisdom of the worldly wise,
(We live remote—and, life is short,)
But such as comes to common eyes—
To watch Antares at his rise,
The Greater and the Lesser Bear;
To find Andromeda, or tell
The stars of Cassiepea's chair.

Wise, good and true, in cities dwell;
But, ah! One dwells there—Discontent—
With whom to live, if less than Hell,
Is like it. There, of late, I went;
To my friend's door my steps I bent,
And found him propped, though not in pain,
With watches by. He knew me not,
For midnight brooded on his brain.

O God! that good man—oh! for gold,
For gold, that father, friend, high-priest
Of all the charities, had sold
His faculties; and now the least
Of all that ministered—his *beast*—
Might have stood sovereign over him,—
No motion in the mind. That brow!
Thought's beacon-tower—and now so dim!

Never again, my soul, repine
That I have nothing, having all—
Health, and myself, and love like thine,
Dearest! who snares my humble hall,
And never be my soul a thrall
Of avarice or ambition vain.
Heaven shield me from the hardened heart,
That brings the softness to the brain!

The Birthplace of the Bonapartes.—It will always be the chief pride of Ajaccio that she gave birth to the great Emperor. Close to the harbor, in a public square by the sea-beach, stands an equestrian statue of the conqueror surrounded by his four brothers on foot. They are all attired in Roman fashion, and are turned seaward, to the west, as if to symbolize the emigration of this family to conquer Europe. There is something ludicrous and forlorn in the stiffness of the group,—something even pathetic, when we think how Napoleon gazed seaward, westward, from another island, no longer on horseback, no longer laurel-crowned, an unthroned, unseated conquerer, on St. Helena. His father's house stands close by. An old Italian waiting-woman, who had been long in the service of the Marats, keeps it and shows it. She has the manners of a lady, and can tell many stories of the various members of the Bonaparte family. Those who fancy that Napoleon was borne in a mean dwelling of poor parents will be surprised to find so much space and elegance in these apartments. Of course his family was not rich by comparison with the riches of French or English nobles. But for Corsicans they were well to do, and their house has an air of antique dignity. The chairs of the entrance saloon have been literally stripped of their coverings by enthusiastic visitors; the horse-hair stuffing underneath protrudes itself with a sort of comic pride, as if protesting that it came to be so tattered in an honorable service. Some of the furniture seems new; but many old presses inlaid with marbles, agates, and *lapis lazuli*, such as Italian families preserve for generations, have an air of respectable antiquity about them. Nor is there any doubt that the young Napoleon led his minuets beneath the stiff girandoles of the formal dancing-room. There, too, in a dark backchamber, is the bed in which he was born. At its foot is a photograph of the present Prince Imperial, sent by the Empress Eugenie, who, when she visited the room, wept much—*pianse molto* (to use the old lady's phrase)—at seeing the place where such lofty destinies began. On the wall of the same room is a portrait of Napoleon himself, as the young General of the Republic—with the citizen's unkempt hair, the fierce fire of the Revolution in his eyes, a frown upon his forehead, lips compressed and quivering nostrils; also one of his mother, the pastille of a handsome woman, with Napoleonic eyes and brows and nose, but with a vacant, simpering mouth. Perhaps the provincial artist knew not how to seize the expression of this feature, the most difficult to draw; for we cannot fancy that Letizia had lips without the firmness or the fulness of a majestic nature. The whole first story of this house belonged to the Bonaparte family. The windows look out partly on a little court and partly on narrow streets. It was, no doubt, the memory of this home that made Napoleon, when Emperor, design schemes for the good of Corsica.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Religious Monomania.—Among the symptoms of religious monomania are the constant fear of the wrath of an offended God, and a disposition to perform extraordinary acts of self-mortification, extravagant dread of approaching death, and a painful consciousness of sin and unworthiness that can find no consolation in the Divine promise of mercy, persistent and wasting melancholy, and constant temptations to commit suicide. Some have a directly opposite experience, and are subject to agreeable and inspiring hallucinations. They imagine themselves in Heaven in direct communion with God. They declare that they are divinely commissioned to proclaim His will to men, and go forth to form sects and reform the universe. They experience the most extravagant and ecstatic joy, break forth into rapturous songs or ejaculations in the midst of public assemblies, and by gestures, dances, physical contortions, recklessly violate the customs of society and public decorum. Sometimes religious lunatics are possessed with the idea that they should not only mortify their own flesh, but so far as possible, should persecute to the bitter end all who differ from them in matters of faith. There is no doubt that the cruelty of the religious wars and persecutions of the world has oftentimes been greatly intensified by the insanity of those who were engaged in them. Dr. Winslow thus narrates a typical instance of this manifestation of insanity:

"A person who had been very active in leading and encouraging the bloody deeds of St. Bartholomew's Day at Paris, when confessing on his deathbed his sins to a worthy ecclesiastic, was asked, 'Have you nothing to say about St. Bartholomew's Day?' He replied, '*On that occasion God Almighty was obliged to me!*'"

Some of the most successful founders of religious sects were more or less insane. Francis d'Assissi, Loyola, and Mahomet, and some of the founders of our modern religious orders and denominations, exhibited very suspicious symptoms of cerebral disease. Religious excitements, such as attend the starting of new sects and the advance of proselytism, and even of our most useful revivals, give rise, especially among the lower classes, to temporary or permanent attacks of insanity. The rise and spread of Spiritualism and Mormonism have been attended with a very painful increase of religious insanity among all those classes who were influenced by these creeds, or who were drawn into the discussions which they called forth. There are about us, in every walk of life, persons who, in matters of religion, are unable to think a rational thought or speak a rational word, and yet on all other subjects uniformly show themselves to be perfectly sane and true. It would be hard to conceive of a severer form of earthly misery than is experienced by some of the religiously insane. A gentleman who was at one time under my observation used to depict the horrors of his spiritual condition in language that was at once graphic and appalling. He was harassed, as the religiously insane often are, with fearful doubts and skepticism in regard to the truths of inspiration, the destiny of man, and other dark problems of existence, and neither the advice and sympathy of his friends, nor his own honest efforts, seemed to afford him any ray of hope or joy. He would represent himself as "hanging by one arm over the verge of a precipice, that his strength was gradually failing, and that he must soon fall and be dashed to pieces;" as "surrounded on every side by a cordon of raging fires that were rapidly closing in upon him, and from which there could be no escape." But all this time he was pursuing his regular duties, and not even his intimate friends suspected him of insanity. By my advice he took an interval of rest; but before a year had elapsed it was found necessary to send him to an asylum.—*Putnam's for November.*

Is Smoking Injurious.—We notice another attempt to revive the anti-tobacco crusade. One would have thought that by this time all that could be urged for and against the habit of smoking had been said more than once. Not at all. There are always persons ready to inveigh against tobacco, in spite of the thousands who show their contempt for the arguments used by steadily persisting in their enjoyment. We have no wish to enter the lists. It is more amusing to watch the combat. Yet, as we have recorded the opinions of some accurate observers during the past year, it may be worth while to object to a statement that has been "going the round" of the papers during the past week, but it is destitute of the scientific accuracy to which it pretends. In the paragraph alluded to, entitled "Tobacco an Enemy to Public Health," it is calculated that 11 lb. of tobacco per annum is a moderate quantity for the habitual smoker. It is then added that "the nicotine inhaled would, if concentrated, have killed a hundred times over." Now this statement need not alarm any one. It is a mere presumption of the writer that the nicotine is ever inhaled at all. The nicotine contained in a small quantity of tobacco would no doubt, if inhaled, destroy life; but then it never is inhaled. The major part is really burnt—that is to say, decomposed into other substances by the heat, and is no longer nicotine. The residue is not inhaled. The same paragraph contains another equally unfounded remark. It speaks of the "many thousands who smoke their ounce a day, or a dozen of cigars or more a day, and thus pass through their lungs the carbonized vapor of some twenty odd pounds of the weed annually." Now, this is mere nonsense. They do not pass the "carbonized vapor"—if that may be taken as the pseudo-scientific term for smoke—through their lungs at all. The smoker draws the smoke into his mouth, and then puffs it out, as any one with the least observation may see every day. We should have thought that the fact of a smoker coughing violently should he accidentally get a little smoke into his windpipe, would have preserved the most careless from the blunder of thinking that devotees of the weed breathed smoke. We are not defending the use of tobacco, any more than joining in the counterblast against it. We merely intervene to prevent such baseless statements being supposed to rest on a scientific foundation.—*Medical Press & Circular.*

The Premier as an Author.—The mists which shroud the early years of Mr. Disraeli break suddenly away. Encircled with a blaze of notoriety, the author of *Vivian Grey* bounds upon the stage. Mr. Disraeli, writing in 1853, pronounces *Vivian Grey* a mere literary lusus, and declares that, were it in his power, he would consign it to oblivion. He takes the pains, at the same time, to tone down some of its most highly-colored descriptions, and he spares the sensibilities of his aristocratic readers by omitting mention of the circumstance that the Marquis of Carabas was on one occasion "terrifically drunk." There is a hint, also, in *Contarini Fleming*, a book of which Mr. Disraeli is still deliberately proud, which we venture to apply to this subject, and which conveys to us a strong impression that he has a weakness for his first performance. Contarini publishes in early youth a book called *Manstein*. At a subsequent period, when Contarini's mind has developed itself, one of his particular friends, an eminent artist, refers to *Manstein*. "Oh!" exclaims Contarini, "mention not the name. Infamous, unadulterated trash!" "Ah!" replies the other, "exactly as I thought of my first picture, which, after all, has a freshness and freedom I have never excelled." *Vivian Grey* is Mr. Disraeli's *Manstein*, and we are much mistaken if he has not a lurking admiration for its "freshness and its freedom." There is no reason why youthful work should be either disclaimed or despised. The question is whether it is genuinely youthful, and if this question can be answered in the affirmative, the more youthful it is the better. April need not blush because it is not October, and even among critics those are specially imbecile who croak out frigid objections to the glow and the bloom which render the books of young men of genius so waywardly and witchingly charming. The serious thing in Mr. Disraeli's first book is the lack of natural and healthful juvenility. In opinion, in feeling, in worldly wisdom, it is strangely old. Extravagant, sure enough, it is; but if extravagance of boyish love or of tragic and misguided heroism, as in Schiller's "Robbers;" it is the worst extravagance of the Minerva Press, the extravagance of hate, of treachery, of revenge; the extravagance of an impassioned and terrible scorn for humanity. This boy author makes his hero speak as follows; "To rule men we must be men; to prove that we are strong, we must be weak; to prove that we are giants we must be dwarfs; even as the Eastern genie was hid in the charmed bottle. Our wisdom must be concealed under folly, and our constancy under caprice. * * In the same spirit I would explain Jove's terrestrial visitings. For, to govern man, even the god appeared to feel as a man; and sometimes, as a beast, was apparently influenced by their vilest passions. Mankind, then, is my great game." The writer of this has not much to learn from Swift. Scarce twenty, he is master of that bleak philosophy which is the penal accomplishment of godless, heartless age. When, some eight years after the publication of *Vivian Grey*, we find Mr. Disraeli, in his speech to the electors of High Wycombe, remarking that "the people have their passions, and it is even the duty of public men occasionally to adopt sentiments with which they don't sympathize, because the people must have leaders," we cannot help being startled by the coincidence between the two passages. It is not the juvenility which has to be apologized for in that remark about Jove.—*Saint Pauls.*

Jacob Omnium.—Jacob Omnium was often engaged in weightier affairs than are generally included in the phrase "topics of the day;" and he did other good work besides what may be done in reviews and newspapers. Thus, when the Irish famine was at its worst, Mr. Higgins was among those who took the risks of turmoil, of fever, of overwork among the wretched creatures who lay dying and dead in hundreds of villages; and there are those who remember still what industry, what sagacity, temper and kindness he exhibited in that trying time and in those dreadful scenes. To which let us add, as an illustration of his readiness to help in all things, little or great, that at one time he got himself made a parish guardian, in order to try what might be done by honest and quick-witted gentlemen in that post, instead of abandoning the management of parochial affairs and the poor to tradesmen often ignorant and indifferent, and just as often attracted to parish work by parish jobbing alone. Another significant fact is that for many years and till quite recently he was a contented employer of negroes, who were contented with their master. From his father he inherited estates in Demerara; these he took care to visit more than once; and he so ordered affairs, or affairs were so beneficently ordered for him, that his relations with his black servants abroad (overseers and all, they were of one color) were as comfortable as those with his white servants at home; so he always declared whenever the question of negro labor was discussed in his presence. How far he was fitted for the public service in Parliament, his defeat in 1847, when he stood for Westbury on Peelite principles, and his determination to make no second effort for a seat, leave us imperfect means of judging. Certainly he had many advantages for a parliamentary career. He was rich and well connected, as the phrase is; he had a magnificent presence, engaging manners, admirable temper, and his voice was singularly clear and sweet, with the very note of frankness and courage in it. Whether he had the special faculty of making speeches is unknown; but if remarkable lucidity in conversation, an apt and racy choice of language, sparkle in anecdote, terseness in narration, be acceptable evidence, then there is reason to think that Jacob Omnium might have been an efficient and even powerful debater. And all these important attributes were added to the sagacity, the inquiry, the wit and force and polish so abundantly displayed in his writings. With such a character, and such predilections, and such advantages, it seems scarcely questionable that he would not only have "succeeded" in Parliament, but would have done enormous good there. He himself, perhaps, doubted whether his habit of lashing out against any thing that to him was a provable folly or wrong might not bring upon himself too much personal discomfort in the crowded area of St. Stephen's; all the more that in such matters he was utterly careless of persons, and could only have been subdued by party considerations to his own mortification. Besides, men in office have no love for such critics and reformers as are mercilessly regardless of the inconvenience they may cause to particular men or sets of men, when once their minds are bent upon the exposure of an abuse of the punishment of an evil; and of such critics and reformers "J. O." certainly was one.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*Smoked Glass.* By Orpheus C. Kerr. (New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.) We once thought the philosophy of Mark Tapley a rather forced idea, and not in the right nature of things—that philosophy of requiring a set of doleful circumstances in order to be jolly. But here we have the living counterpart of Mark, a jester who cracks jokes over the most disheartening subjects of human thought—as if they were the very means and matters that suited him best. He tries to bring jocularity out of that dreary farce of the impeachment, and goes to the South to ridicule the destitution and doleful dumps of the poor people there who are suffering so much "from the late disastrous earthquake." What if such a thorough joker were to find himself with poor Mariana in her moated grange? We should tremble for the result. We should have that melancholy maiden, beyond a doubt, giggling at the blue fly in the pane, and trying on the Grecian bend with a fantastic pair of *paniers*. Orpheus really does wonders with his materials, and even goes so far as to make us laugh, now and again. But we do not join cordially in his fun. He never laughs himself. He makes strange faces, "with one eyebrow in his forehead and the other in his chin"—he turns a sommerset—stands on his head—walks on his hands and holds out his legs—but never laughs—

> "He will not show his teeth by way of smile,
> Though Nestor swear the jest is laughable."

This is not pleasant, any more than his jesting gesticulations against that part of the family just now "sitting below the salt" at table. The best jokers always laugh—like Sydney Smith. And yet Orpheus is a man of talent—of great mental ability and agility, and if he would only treat things that have really a comic side and significancy, he could make us laugh without compunction—"laugh without intervallums." It is a mistake to be comic on uncomical things. In England a set of rather dull jokers went deliberately to turn the history of that country into a series of jests; but the burlesque History of England is not so funny after all; it is just as heavy reading as Hume and Smollet's. Orpheus often reminds us of those Londoners, and also of Thomas Hood, whom he greatly excels, both in the quantity and quality of his puns, which are always very good things in a cheerful context, coming in like the glances from Nora Creina's eyes, and "with unexpected light surprising." Mr. Worth's illustrations are most worthy—we imitate Orpheus in not italicising our points—and we really believe it was one or two of these, after all, that caused the laughter we have just mentioned.

—*The White Gauntlet.* A Novel. By Mayne Reid. (New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.) A daintily-bound, portly octavo, elegantly named; at once putting the reader in mind of Sir Walter Scott—the latter having written a book with a similar title—only differing in a single word. This book of Mr. Reid's will have a charm for all young persons of susceptible feelings, and a rapid perusal of it brings to recollection the sensations with which we saw our first play—the brilliancy of the lit-up stage scenery, with its Swiss hills in the airy distance, and the Alhambra in the foreground, and the green baize leading up to the Moorish portico, where that elegant gay deceiver, *Claude*, with an expression never equaled since then, walked up and down and drew for *Pauline* that beautiful and too delusive picture of the palace by the Lake of Como. The *White Gauntlet*—which is an English story—thus opens:

> "A woman in a wood—encountered accidentally and alone! 'Tis an encounter to challenge curiosity—even though she be but a gypsy or a peasant girl gathering sticks.
>
> It a high-born dame, beautiful—and, above all, bright-haired—curiosity is no longer the word; but admiration, involuntary, unrestrained—bordering upon adoration. It is but the instinct of a man's heart to worship the fairest object on which a man's eye may rest; and this is a beautiful woman with bright hair, met in the middle of a wood.
>
> Marion Wade possessed all the conditions to merit such exalted admiration. She was high-born, beautiful and bright-haired. She was alone in a wood."

We can allow the reader but this one fascinated glance—not wishing to trespass on the publisher's copyright. But he will find the book full of attractions, among which is one that never appeared to ourself on any stage, at any time—that of equestrianism; the characters here are mostly on horseback—the chief of them at least. The lady, in that first scene, sits on horseback, and so does the knight, who is called "The Black Horseman;" and if the reader wonders how they managed on both their horses, we shall explain that Marion, who loves the "Black Horseman" before he loves her, and who says, very happily, "He may not be a lord of the land, but he is lord of my poor heart," drops her white gauntlet—that is, her glove—and then rides pensively off, on seeing him approach, for they were never introduced to one another, and she hopes he will come after her with it, and accost her, with a flushed face and deeply respectful demeanor. On this thrilling event turns the story of the book—a book very suitable for "those who have tender hearts and nothing to do," as Addison says, and one, too, which will be a powerful rival, in that line of soft emotion, to the new love-story of Miss Dickenson, of which we may observe, before concluding the sentence, that its title, *What Answer?* is greatly too sudden and snappish for a theme of such tenderness, and not "a circumstance," when compared with our *White Gauntlet*, which carries "love and chivalry" in the very sound of it.

This book is well got up and handsomely illustrated.

—*Calamities and Quarrels of Authors.* By I. Disraeli. Edited by Hon. B. Disraeli. Two vols. (New-York: W. J. Widdleton.)—The English Premier has found time in the midst of his political speculations to edit and annotate for a new edition the curiosities, amenities and criticisms of that philosophic old book-worm, his father. The reader who may desire to get, in the shortest time, a good idea of English literature, or, at least, its professors and followers in the two last centuries, should go through these volumes, which can introduce him, in a brief and agreeable way, to the men of that Augustan age—Warburton, Pope, Marvel, Bolingbroke, Bentley, Hobbes, and a crowd of others. The contents are a great number of garrulous and gossiping essays, containing a swarm of characteristic anecdotes. The papers on Warburton and Hobbes especially, will give a pretty fair notion of those vast unreadable geniuses and their philosophies and arguments, more talked of than understood by the generality of reading people now-a-days.

—*The Acts of Kings.* By J. Marshall Hanna. (New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.) With respect to these Acts, "we are Davus, not Œdipus"—out of our latitude, so to speak, and too far north to understand them very clearly. But we can perceive, clearly enough, that the good old Saxon of King James is happily travestied by a clever man, and that those wicked old Culdees, Dr. Maginn and the Ettrick Shepherd, never managed their famous biblical burlesque with greater ability.

Unprovoked Attack Upon Negroes in Kentucky—Two of the Assailants Killed.

From the Louisville Democrat, Oct. 14.

Hanging Fork, a watering station, about half way between Stanford and South Danville, on the railroad, is inhabited principally by negro families. Night before last a party of white men, disguised, rode into the settlement of the negroes with the avowed purpose of "cleaning them out." They went to the cabin or house of one negro man, and the two ringleaders commenced kicking or battering down the door. He came out and fired, killing one instantly and so severely wounding another that he died shortly afterward.

It is said that another negro joined in, and the two negroes succeeded in wounding several of the "Regulators," and driving them away. The parties who were killed proved to be residents of the neighborhood. The negroes who did the shooting got upon the train, proceeded to Lebanon, and gave themselves up. We did not learn the names of any of the parties, and give the above as it was reported to us.

WINTER FASHIONS.

How we Get the "Grecian Bend"—Paniers Abroad and at Home—New Winter Styles in Bonnets, Cloaks, Furs and Dresses.

Fashion rules New-York more powerfully and omnipotently than Paris. If any one doubts it, let them contrast the gay *nonchalance* of the Parisian capital with our eager competition and restless desire after novelty.

Fashion here, or what is supposed to be fashion, is literally run into the ground. A simple caprice abroad, affected by an eccentric upon a solitary occasion, obtains currency among us as an established mode, and is reproduced in all the grotesque forms in which the crude ideas of the most ignorant persons may picture it. In this way we get Grecian bends and *paniers*, and every imaginable absurdity, look like guys, and make ourselves a laughing-stock, while thinking that we display the height of fashion.

"Howard Glyndon" in last Sunday's Times gives women credit for so much method in their madness, as would be involved in adopting them to please men. I do not think that the idea of pleasing men ever enters their heads with reference to fashion, except as a secondary consideration. Men are just as easily led by a new fashion as women, and just as apt to admire it, without thought as to its sense or convenience. I do not know a man who would walk down Broadway with a woman in the three-story bonnet of eight years ago, now that small bonnets are worn, or one that would go out with his wife without hoops, when the wide hooped skirts were in vogue.

Men recognize a new trick of fashion as quickly as ladies themselves, and like to have it adopted by their lady friends, and relatives. The war upon *paniers* has been made by women; and hideous as they are, wholly destitute of beauty, grace, modesty, or proportion, I have heard dozens of gentlemen, (some of them men old enough to know better) compliment young ladies upon them, and praise them for their exceeding "style."

Men might do something toward rendering fashion more permanent and more useful, if they would, but they do not. Half of them are engaged in business, in which they consider it their interest to change fashion and introduce novelty as fast as possible; and the other half content themselves with carping at or ridiculing fashion in any form whatever, as it exists.

In many respects the fashions of to-day cannot be improved, but instead of encouraging women to render the best features of them permanent, men must be true to their instincts, and still continue to decry and applaud without sense or reason.

A few women in Germany have said a good thing lately, which I wish could be echoed all over the civilized world. It is that, hereafter, "a good fashion is not to be renounced because it is old, or a bad one adopted because it is new."

Change in fashion, as well as other things, is undoubtedly desirable occasionally, but this perpetual trickery and transformation is hurtful to the soul as well as the body.

Women have no chance to allow their garments to become a truthful part of themselves, the expression or embodiment, of mind, or sentiment. It is nothing but change, change distinguished only by its rapidity and ingenuity. It is a senseless vibration, a tread-mill travel back and forth, from large to small, from long to short, and back again, with the sad sight to fill up the picture of thousands of women occupying their lives in the vain endeavor to adjust the cut of their sleeves, their skirts, their bonnets, their cloaks, and whatever else they wear, to the fashion of the moment.

American women are even more culpable in this respect than French women. It is the complaint of the best milliners and *modistes*, that a good style is hardly adopted before a change is demanded, and the idea of a similar cut or design being preserved through two seasons is utterly scouted. Yet, this is done in Paris, and the passion for novelty only has the effect to make the bewildered caterers to a morbid taste seize upon anything, *outré* or extravagant though it may be, and retail it to their excited and expectant constituency as the very "last" and "latest"—which it undoubtedly is.

But is there, then, nothing new for the coming season? Yes, there is the opportunity for the display of common sense, which would be something very new. There is a chance to sink the *panier*, (they are not worn in Paris,) and adopt a warm, sensible, becoming, protective walking dress. But this is almost too much to expect, so I shall stop sermonizing, and return to the fashions proper, which should have been the subject of this brief article.

The newest and richest materials for Winter suits are the figured velvets, and the beautiful claret, mulberry and garnet cloths. The figure of the velvet is not raised upon its surface, but consists of satin dots, indented in its surface, and imparting a sort of illumination, the velvet itself forming the raised work, which is a thick zigzag design more than a figure. The fabric is not unlike gentlemen's vestings, and presents a very rich appearance. It is $7 a yard, and a suit of it could not cost less than $100; if it was trimmed as it should be with handsome fringe to match, it would cost $150.

Cloths in the colors mentioned, cost at Stewart's $4 50 per yard.

Paniers would be out of place in any of these heavy materials, they are more suitably made with a skirt and Hungarian pelisse, the broad end of the short military sash drooping at the side, or with a short upper skirt and cape, or short tight-fitting jacket trimmed across the shoulders.

Very large or very long outside garments are out of the question with the present style of dainty, short walking-dress, and its absolutely restricted dimensions.

For, hoops are very small, almost infinitesimal in their proportions, and ladies of the highest fashion wear no hoops at all, but short crinoline skirts with their walking-dresses, slightly distended by narrow flounces round the bottom and having a deep flounce at the top which extends only to the side seams and forms a very moderate "bustle."

The bustle of extravagant dimensions and the "Grecian bend," are unknown to women of refined taste.

The dress skirt of ceremony still forms a train, but the trains are not nearly so long as last season, they are less pointed and more graceful. The sashes have given place to immense bows, or to ladders of small bows, without ends, which loop up the dress, and are frequently used for ornamenting the waist and sleeves.

Walking suits are also made with bows instead of sashes, or a single wide sash end, arranged at the side; this last, however, is principally confined to the straight Hungarian pelisse. When a cape forms part of a suit, it is generally ornamented at the back with bows or rosettes, which renders a sash or additional trimming unnecessary.

Mme. Natalie Tilman, who has just returned from Paris, makes a costume of rich shot silk, black and gold, in the following style: Petticoat bordered with black chantilly lace, headed with fringe, black and gold; upper skirt bordered with lace and fringe, and looped at the sides with bows formed of the silk, with fringed ends. Tight-fitting casque, trimmed with lace, headed with fringe and ornamented with a pointed hood, trimmed down the centre with a ladder of bows, with fringed ends, or when the casque is made without the hood, with a double fan-shaped bow, with fringed ends in the centre of the back.

Description, however, can never do justice to the touch of a true artist. Mme. Tilman always displays genuine Parisian taste in the exquisite cut and wonderful air of style and distinction which she imparts to the simplest garment. Mme. Tilman has brought with her a number of beautiful styles in changeable silks, from which ladies can select their own materials. Her bonnets are principally of the "masquette" form, quiet, but distinguished by extreme taste and the rarest choice in material. Some of them are simple bands of velvet surmounted by a coronet of lace and soft braided feathers, with feather trimming bowed and formed into fringed ends at the back. I noticed particularly that all the latest imported bonnets have ribbon strings to tie under the chin, in addition to the ornamental lace.

Flowers are altogether worn for head-dresses, and the wreaths full across the front are revived. The "Watteau," or Shepherdess wreath, with its pretty rose-buds, its mossy foliage, and long trailing [illegible], is admirably adapted for powdered hair and the "Watteau" style of costume. Then there is the "Pompadour," composed of the beautiful, China-blue convolvulus, and bright Autumn leaves dotted with gold; the "Recamier," a new style of tall, straight wreath, with *bouquet du corsage*, formed with a graceful bow, with long, trailing ends; the "Naiad," composed of water-lilies and long grass, to which crystals, bits of bright red coral, small shining fish, and little white shells cling; and lastly, the bridal wreath of orange-blossoms, accompanied by ear-rings and breast-pin—for it is a law now, that a bride shall only wear flower jewels, not even the diamonds that were her bridegroom's gift on her bridal day.

Otherwise, and upon ordinary occasions, ornaments are most eccentric; they recall fully our old nursery rhymes, for there are bells for the ears (as ear-rings,) and bells for the toes, (upon the slippers.) Little silver fish in gold nets are a favorite pattern for ear-rings; boots made of red coral, and gold boats, with silver sails.

Gentlemen wear all sorts of horrid things as pins and sleeve-buttons. Death's heads, owls' heads, skulls and other frightful insignia are exhibited in oxidized silver, a ghastly metal which suits the designs.

There is little that is new to say of furs. The only novelty is a muff made of the entire skin of a mink, the head ornamenting the front. The idea is borrowed from the pretty pocket muff of grebe or ermine. Narrow, doubled collars, with narrow, flat, boa-like ends, are the prevailing form for the neck, and are called boas, or collarettes.

A fringe of white goat's hair is added to the light sets, consisting of small collar and muff of grebe or ermine, which is very effective and ornamental, but the muffs are so small that the pocket will only contain a lace handkerchief.

Seal-skin jackets are acquiring a vogue, but are so costly that few ladies care to bring them into competition with their velvet cloaks. Jackets of the glossy, black Astrakhan are more popular with muff to match, and both richly fringed.

Ball dresses will be distinguished this season by the profusion of lace used in ornamenting them, and by their gorgeous coloring. The *Watteau* and "Pompadour" costumes, which revel in pink and China blue and soft gray satins, made softer yet by white lace and delicate crushed roses, will serve to lighten the more imposing costumes, however, and give us the poetical idea of Arcadian simplicity.

Very elegant new opera cloaks are made to wear with these toilettes of pale pink, blue or white satin, trimmed with swansdown.

The new Winter walking skirt is called "The Grande Duchesse." It is very like the "Boulevard," but of a light, soft, all-wool texture, ornamented with *appliqué* patterns, which represent a very beautiful, slightly-raised embroidery. The shades of color chosen are exceedingly good, and the contrast or blending of colors in the ornamental work very tastefully managed. Ladies generally like them, especially as the price is low, only $5 for a light, warm, handsome skirt, which will last several seasons, and is ready made up.

The new breakfast slipper is the "Marie Antoinette." It is of fine black kid, with very high heels and high-pointed back. The front extends some distance upon the foot, and is ornamented with a broad, square kid strap and steel buckle.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Season—The Religious Excitement—A Tory Satire—John Bright—The City of Birmingham—Proceedings at Midland Institute.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Birmingham, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1868.

After an equinoctial storm of three days' duration, with heavy rains, and gales that have caused the loss of much life and results of life in property upon our coasts—notably, two steamers, one just starting for and one arrived from Trieste—it cleared off showery on Monday, and I started for Birmingham. There are seldom less than two routes from any place in England to any other, and often four or five to choose between. The result of this active competition is that all the companies unite to put up the fare, which gives each one a larger share of the public patronage. There is no choice in routes; but, as a rule, whichever you take, you always wish before the journey's end you had taken the other. There is a railway in Wales—one of those owned by the Marquis of Bute—whose trains have never varied half a minute in twelve years. People habitually set their watches by the passing trains. In one case, where two trains pass at breakfast time, with an interval of three minutes and a half between, a gentleman has for several years had his eggs put into the boiling water by one train and taken out by the other, and has never had an egg too soft or too hard in all that period. The train by which I left Malvern came from Wales; but it had stuck among the mountains, and was nearly an hour behind time. A heavy shower at a junction caused me to be carried a dozen miles out of my way; but that was not of the least consequence. All roads in mid-England centre in Birmingham; if you do not change at one point you can at another.

Except in the season of blossoms, the country could not look more beautiful. The intense and brilliant verdure of the fields is enriched with the red and golden fruits and the russet tints of Autumn. There is never the wonderful variety of splendid color here that blazes in an American Autumn landscape; but the softer tints would probably be preferred by most painters. When you get among the coal-pits, iron furnaces and tall factory chimneys of the Black Country, provided you have seen it once, you had better read your newspapers, as I read mine; and here is what I found in them:

THE RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.

I learn from the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the Bishop of Carlisle is in a difficulty with the Ritualists in his diocese, who have formed a "Burial Guild of the Holy Trinity" for the improvement of funerals. They propose to burn wax candles night and day by the corpse, to carry a cross at the head of the funeral procession, to have tall candles and incense in the church, and offer prayers for the rest of the departed soul, all of which the Bishop says is wicked, opposed to one of the Thirty-nine Articles—the "forty stripes save one"—of the Anglican Church, and rank Popery, full of "blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits," and so he will have none of it—if he can help it; which, of course, he cannot.

A TORY SATIRE.

The second item of my reading on a rail I got from the *Will-'o-the-Wisp*, a new Tory satirical paper. A Liberal comic generally satirizes the higher classes; naturally a Tory satirist will be savage on the lower orders.

"England taking her pleasure" is the theme. The English, the writer says, may not be more sad in their pleasures than other people, "but they are ten thousand times more vulgar. For intense vulgarity there is nothing on earth to be compared with the ordinary English public out for a holiday." He is "filled with a sense of absolute hopelessness before the excruciating and ineradicable snobbery of the English at their outings." It is "absolute brutishness" and "more appalling than comical to behold how intense a beast the much vaunted workingman can make of himself when once let loose from his labor. The masses care nothing at all for God's pure air, and the sweet peace of the woods and fields.

> "They care to pollute the air with gin; to drive peace from the fields with music-hall songs; to turn their backs on all natural beauty, and sit drinking in a wooden booth; to halloo, and scream, and curse, and reel through the quiet grooves of the hapless place they visit; and to break the boughs, tear up the ferns, and torture the fowls and animals wherever such a chance of evil-doing may present itself. This is no fiction; no exaggeration. It is a simple, unvarnished description of the actual conduct of tens of thousands whom the excursion trains scatter over the face of England. What marvel then that the faces of men and women 'on a jaunt' are bloated, inflamed and full of vice? That the oaths and songs yelled out by them are a ceaseless chorus of profanity or indecency? And that all the respectable inhabitants and visitors of every place they come to go into their houses and close their doors and windows as soon as, through their little sunny country street, there pours this licentious, savage, half-insane town horde? What wonder that we see, as we have this month seen, their females lifted, insensible with drink, on to the policeman's stretcher; and hear, as we have this month heard, their males boasting with oaths and hiccups that they 'lathered' the donkeys they rode till the animals dropped? What wonder that country proprietors protest—and protest in vain—at the injuries done their crops, their fences, their ferns, and their meadows, by these vast rabbles, let loose like devouring beasts over the lands?
>
> What is the natural bias displayed in the English multitude when it can, in the freedom of its idle hours, be fairly shown? It is the strongest possible passion for tawdry costume, for wretched jewelry, for obscene song, for wanton destruction of property not its own, for the foulest language, and for the most idiotic and joyless debauchery.
>
> Are not these tendencies sufficient to make the statesman and the thinker see in them a terrible prophecy for the future of this nation, if such a multitude once learn to [illegible] that brute might should vanquish mental strength? Are they not sufficient to make one ask, not without fear, if this be England taking her pleasure, in the green bright hours of a sunlit Summer, what would be England, taking her vengeance, in the dread dark days of revolution?"

The astonished reader will ask me, perhaps, if this is true. He may remember an account I took from the Times some time ago of the fate of decent people caught in the Sunday excursion crowds on one of the railways running east from the metropolis. He may think of the horrors of the children's gangs in the eastern counties—of the drunkenness and immoralities which have led to the discontinuance of most of the pleasure fairs over England. But is the above a true picture of English excursionists? I am bound to say that, so far as I have seen, it is not. I have spent many months in the South and West of England, in country and sea-side places frequented by excursionists, and I have never seen anything to justify such a description. The van and short railway, and steamboat excursions, from the East End of London, made up of the rudest and roughest people, are not very nice; but they are not all England. The English are not generally beautiful—they are not gay, or lively, or very interesting. They are sometimes rough, and rude, and boorish enough, but, as a rule, I have found them dull and decent.

It is a curious fact that the English people from three to seven centuries ago were far pleasanter to live with than they are to-day. They were in better conditions of life, they had a more picturesque architecture, and prettier customs. They were far more fond of and skilled in music. Every city had its band. Everywhere you could have heard part songs, roundelays, catches, six men's songs, &c., as one now hears them in Germany. When St. Thomas à Becket, as Lord High Chancellor of England, went on a mission to Paris, he made his entry into that city, down the Rue St. Denis, I presume, with a rich and gay procession, headed by two hundred and fifty English boys, in groups, singing three-part songs, and when, in the reign of Henry VIII., that intense scoundrel Thomas Cromwell went on a mission to Rome, he was also accompanied by a band of English singers. England was a gay, musical and festive country still in the reign of Elizabeth, but was soon after demoralized, and, in an æsthetic point of view, has grown worse ever since; but still is not so bad as the Tory satirist has painted it.

JOHN BRIGHT.

Then I tried my favorite Radical Birmingham paper, which is distributed all over Mid-England—the *Post*. I found it in a state of jubilation over an article in the *Saturday Review*. The *Review*, which had been abusing Mr. Bright for years, was praising him in the most out-and-out fashion. In an article on a volume of his speeches, it declares Mr. Bright to be "a great orator, profoundly convinced of the truth of the doctrines he propounds." His speeches "cannot be overpraised. Without exception, they are models of clear and persuasive statement." He has a classical purity of style, and in his broadest passages he is never coarse. He is always the teacher and leader of men, and never their sycophantic flatterer. The dignity and superior intellect is never compromised in his person. He is not only a desirable but an inevitable member of the next Cabinet. It is no wonder that the friends of Mr. Bright, who has been one of the best abused men in England, should be delighted with this hearty recognition of their hero by the highest and most independent literary authority; but the *Post* does not quote the whole article. The *Saturday* does not forget that Mr. Bright has more than once appealed as much to the fears as to the reason of Parliament, and that he has relied as much on physical force as on sober argument.

THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Plunged into the smoke of Birmingham, I found it as busy, as crowded, as grimy in the town and as beautiful in the suburbs, as full of all sorts of excitements as ever. At the two theatres Sothern and Clarke—*Dundreary, De Boots* and *Toodles* had been succeeded by Miss Bateman in "Leah" and the great sensation play of "Under the Gaslight." "Leah" crowds the principal theatres, so that people are nightly turned away. In London, and all the great towns, the people are enjoying the horror of seeing an express train all but crush a poor wretch tied to the rails. It is a lovely idea, said to have originated at the Victoria, and thence transferred to Paris and New-York, and now brought back again by the genius of Dion Boucicault and Watts Phillips. At Astley's they have dramatized the war in Abyssinia, with real donkeys.

Birmingham is busy, besides, with nightly political meetings. The Onion Fair has just ended. While it lasted the Music Halls gave day as well as night performances. These halls, of which there are six or eight, some very large, are crammed closer than I ever saw one, except in Manchester. With picture galleries, museums, free libraries and reading rooms, Birmingham is probably better off than any town in England for both instruction and amusement.

MIDLAND INSTITUTE.

On Monday night the Midland Institute, organized twelve years ago as a high school for the industrial population, opened with an inaugural address by its senior Vice-President, in the absence of its President, the Earl of Litchfield. Mr. Matthews told us that no progress had ever been made in science until the Reformation, and except in the laborious collection of facts, not much since. The development theory is improved, and the Darwinian hypothesis of the origin of species by natural selection is violently controverted. The antiquity of man rests on a solid foundation of flint hatchets no doubt, but as the human race must have had a beginning sometime, somewhere, the scientific world is as far as ever from the solution of the mystery. On his own specialty—education—Mr. Matthews was sensible, and defended literature as well as science. But the difficulty in Birmingham, he said, was, that people grudged the time necessary to any proper education. They went entirely by commercial value, and never forgot the shop. If a branch of education would help them make more attractive goods, or sell them faster, they wanted it; but culture for its own sake they had no conception of. But the more commercially useful any study was, the less need there was of teaching it. What the people of England need is an education in the rudiments of learning, which will be the key to all special acquirements. Trade wants technical training, but for that there must be a foundation.

MONADNOCK.

MINNESOTA.

Political Affairs—The Donnelly Difficulty in the Second District—Joint Discussions Throughout the State—Minnesota Sure for Grant and Colfax.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mankato, Monday, Oct. 12, 1868.

The great topic of conversation in this State, as elsewhere at the present time, is the political situation. We have not been torn and tossed so violently by local issues as have the residents of those States in which elections are to be held to-morrow, but we nevertheless find sufficient matter in the political field to keep us all deeply interested. Minnesota, true to her previous record, will give Grant and Colfax a rousing majority, for upon national issues the Republicans are a unit and in the ascendency. An unfortunate division, however, in the Second Congressional District is likely to result in the election of a Democratic member of Congress in place of Mr. Donnelly. This gentleman, who has already served three terms, lost many of his adherents by his violent and ungentlemanly speech last Winter at the time of his difficulty with Mr. Washburne. He is also charged with being largely interested in the Northern Pacific Railroad, and to have wantonly sacrificed the interests of his constituents in furthering those of that Company. While this latter may be only an electioneering report, it is certainly being used with considerable effect against him. When Mr. Donnelly found that he was unable to control the nominating Convention, he and his adherents bolted, assembled in another hall and declared him the regular nominee. The remainder of the delegates nominated Gen. Hubbard, and declared him the regular nominee. This provoked a very bitter feeling between the two factions, and the entire population of the districts took sides in the matter. For some time Gen. Hubbard seemed to have the best of the fight, and there was a fair prospect that he would defeat both Donnelly and Capt. Wilson, the Democratic candidate. But, at the height of the struggle, without consultation with his friends, Gen. Hubbard suddenly withdrew from the field, leaving Donnelly the sole Republican candidate. This step was taken by Mr. Hubbard within twenty-four hours after he had assured his friends that he would "stick," and *immediately after he had had a personal interview with Mr. Donnelly*. The indignation of Mr. Hubbard's friends knew no bounds, and the Donnelly party was correspondingly jubilant. The Anti-Donnelly men, however, felt that they could not thus yield the field to him. They looked upon him as a bolter and a renegade, who was willing to [illegible] the party to his own personal ends. They accordingly summoned the Convention to reassemble, and on the 8th inst., about two-thirds of the delegates who had nominated Gen. Hubbard, got together and nominated Gen. C. C. Andrews in his place. This has still further embittered the quarrel, inasmuch as the last Convention was declared illegal and the nomination void. Many Republicans who would have voted for Hubbard will not vote for Andrews, believing that the Convention had no right to reassemble, or at best to make a nomination in the absence of a majority of the whole number of delegates chosen. Mr. Andrews is not the strongest man that might have been selected, but will doubtless draw off a sufficient number of Republican votes to defeat Donnelly and secure the election of the Democratic candidate. Party feeling never ran so high in this section as it does pending this triangular fight. Men, women and children take sides in the matter, and are either "Donnelly" or "Anti-Donnelly" with all their energy. It is unfortunate that such a dissension should have arisen. But as Mr. Donnelly, by bolting the Convention, forced the issue upon the party, he must be held responsible for the result. The loss of a Republican vote in the next Congress will be a serious affair, but it is hard to see how the party opposed to Mr. Donnelly could do otherwise than they did.

In this district, the first, the canvass is progressing smoothly, and indicates the election of Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, the Republican candidate for Congress. He and his opponent, Hon. G. W. Batchelder, are holding joint discussions throughout the district, to large and attentive audiences. Mr. Wilkinson is a resident of this city, at present a member of the firm Woolfolk & Wilkinson, both of whom are prominent lawyers in this section. Mr. Wilkinson was formerly United States Senator, and while serving in that capacity made for himself a most enviable reputation. His public record and his personal popularity leave little doubt of his election. In addition to Mr. Wilkinson, other able Republican speakers are in the field, among whom are Gov. Marshall, Hon. H. S. Beman, Gen. Marmbos, and Col. Woolfolk. You will see, therefore, that the people of this locality are fully alive to the great issues to be decided in November next, and you may be assured that Minnesota will do her share to secure the triumph of that great party whose leaders says "let us have Peace."

CLIFFORD.

MONTANA.

Further Particulars of the Shooting of Col. Beall—Acquittal of Mr. Geo. M. Pinney.

The Helena (Montana) *Herald*, of the 2d ult., says that Geo. M. Pinney, editor of that paper, has been acquitted of all blame in the killing, at that place on the 26th of August, of Ex-Gov. Beall, of Wisconsin. The evidence introduced shows that Beall was the aggressor. The funeral of Gov. Beall, on the 29th, attracted an immense attendance. A letter from a Wisconsin soldier to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, dated Helena City, Sept. 27, gives the following as the particulars of the killing of Col. Beall, so far as they could be ascertained from the contradictory versions given by the different parties:

> "Col. Beall, a resident, I understand, of Fond du Lac, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin, subsequently Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Regiment, and afterward promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Veteran Reserve Corps, was one of the parties, and Geo. M. Pinney, the principal editor and proprietor of the Montana *Post*, of this city, was the other. For a long time there has been a deeply felt and constantly increasing dissatisfaction entertained and expressed against Mr. Potter, the present Postmaster of Helena, and it is stated that Col. Beall had endeavored to obtain his removal, with a view to securing the position himself. Pinney, it appears, is in some manner interested in the Post Office, and he resented this attempt through the columns of his paper in a manner that reflected severely on the character of Col. Beall. The Colonel retorted in a short card published in the *Herald*, which brought from Mr. Pinney a very abusive rejoinder in the *Post*. The slanderous accusations contained in this last article aroused Col. Beall to an unendurable pitch of resentment, and he sought the author of them, and demanded their retraction. Mr. Pinney drew a revolver and ordered him to leave the office immediately on penalty of being shot. Being unarmed he had no other alternative than to retire. The next day he procured a Derringer, and again confronting Mr. Pinney in the office of the *Post*, declared that he had now come prepared to defend himself, and again demanded that the abusive accusations should be retracted or apologized for, and insisted that unless they were, the thing must be settled with firearms, and that immediately. A few hasty words ensued, when Pinney drew a self-cocking revolver, snapped one cap at him, and fired two shots, one of which took effect in his left arm, and the other struck just below his left eye and passed through his head. He lived about twenty hours, but never spoke. Pinney was immediately arrested and held to examination, but there is little expectation that he will be seriously dealt with. His friends maintain that the act was committed purely in self-defence, while the friends of the fallen man insist that it was a cold-blooded, dastardly murder. Col. Beall was about 60 years old, and had been but a short time in the Territory, having arrived here only about two months ago. He had formed many warm friends, and was universally respected for his gentlemanly accomplishments. To-day a meeting of soldiers was called to make arrangements for conducting the funeral with due military honors, and for sending his remains to his family in Fond du Lac. Wisconsin soldiers were selected for pall-bearers, and at 2 o'clock P. M., escorted by a band of music, and followed by a large procession of soldiers and friends, the corpse was conveyed to the Catholic Church, where the funeral services, peculiar to that denomination, were performed. Both the victim and the perpetrator of this fatal deed belonged to the same political party; Col. Beall being a prominent Radical, and Pinney the acknowledged leader of the Republican Party in this Territory. At the meeting called to make preparations for the funeral, a committee was appointed upon resolutions.

GEORGIA.

Acceptance of Gen. P. M. P. Young—The Untold Honor in Store for the American People.

Gen. P. M. P. Young has written the following letter accepting a renomination to Congress from the Democrats of the Seventh District of Georgia:

Cartersville, Ga. Oct. 7, 1868.

Messrs. Carey W. Styles, George N. Lester, and John Milledge:

Gentlemen: I have to acknowledge your polite note of the 5th, communicating the fact of my nomination as the Democratic candidate for Congress for the Seventh District, by the Kingston Convention, which assembled on the 2d of this month. Accept, gentlemen, my warmest thanks for the kind manner in which you convey this intelligence, and I also desire through you to express to the Convention the profound sense of obligation I feel to each member for the distinguished honor conferred upon me.

But, I assure you, gentlemen, in all truth and solemnity, that my pleasure on this event is not unmingled with a solicitude of a painful character. To me it is clear that American politics have reached a point in the downward track of decline and corruption, which leaves it barely possible for the true friends of liberty and law to inaugurate recovering measures. Our receptive capacity as a people for the arts of the demagogue, and our toleration of the pranks and insolence of tyranny, are most astounding. To-day, in less than eighty years of a political existence, we are forced to our election between the best and the worst Government in the experience of mankind. I say best Government, because the world can bear witness to the universal freedom and happiness of our people under the seventy years of Democratic and constitutional Government which preceded these sad days.

I say the worst, because throughout this unhappy South we are so trampled upon and outraged that we can, almost, declare that any change, whatever, would be a mercy.

And now, right now, we are all put to our election. The last day of November will find this once glorious heritage a prey to a most remorseless party, or the reins of Government once more in the firm grasp of the law-abiding and law-loving Democracy. If, once again, this glorious old party which made America what she was in her palmy days shall be firmly seated in authority, our very enemies themselves shall bless the day that we hurled them from power. But if God in His awful and afflicting Providence shall suffer us again to be leased out to the misrule and venality of a corrupt party for four years more, then to my hope the book is closed, and all the good and all the glory that could be recorded of us is already written.

Feeling thus, gentlemen, you may easily enter into the anxious state of my mind, when you recall the important part you have assigned me in this great struggle, as "your standard-bearer." May I not reasonably and confidently invoke the hearty cooperation of Democrats everywhere in the Seventh Congressional District? I do, most earnestly, ask the aid of every friend of the Constitution and of constitutional liberty in my efforts to bear aloft and to triumph our glorious banner, well assured of the happy result to all our stricken country upon our success.

I have, gentlemen, the honor to be your obedient servant,

P. M. B. YOUNG.

Senator Trumbull's Reply to Mr. Pendleton's Speech.

From the Chicago Times (Dem.)

Springfield, Ill., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

To-night Senator Trumbull delivered his long-expected reply to the speech made by Mr. Pendleton at the great Democratic gathering in this city.

Mr. Trumbull said it would have been more fitting if his reply could have followed more immediately on Mr. Pendleton's speech; but domestic considerations prevented his replying earlier. In all that Mr. Pendleton said about the greatness of the country, and in eulogy of the Constitution, he heartily concurred; but he had yet to learn that the Union was to be preserved by making war upon it, or by inaugurating Governments to be controlled by rebels against the country. He denied that the party represented by Mr. Pendleton was the successor or the inheritor of the principles of the party of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. None of these men favored slavery; but the late rebellion was caused by the Democratic Party for the maintenance and spread of slavery. Referring to Mr. Pendleton's assertion that the Radical Party hated the Constitution, and desired to subvert the present form of government, he said that it was unfair to charge upon a party the sentiments expressed by individual members of it; but even if the expressions quoted by Mr. Pendleton were correct, they did not prove any hatred to the Constitution, even on the part of those who uttered them, much less on the part of the Republican Party. He defended the reconstruction measures of the Radical Congress on the ground of their necessity, the rebels having destroyed their own State Governments, and Congress having simply exercised its belligerent right in taking the Government of the South into its own hands. He denied that the Government had only paid $112,000,000 of the public debt, and cited the testimony of Atkinson, that they had paid $800,000,000. He was of opinion that nothing could be gained by taxing the Government bonds, and that the only remedy for existing burdens was a return to specie payment as soon as practicable.

JAPAN.

Northern Choice of a New Mikado—Persecution of Christians—Anti-Foreign Sentiment—Americans in the Japanese Service.

The most important item of political news from Japan is the election by the Northern or Tycoon faction of a new Mikado, Oceno Mia Sama, one of the high priesthood. By this action there are now two Mikados in Japan, the former Mikado still holding power in the South. The Japan *Gazette* says: "The explanation we receive of the appointment of a new Mikado is, that it is not absolutely to displace the other, but as an authoritative chief to direct the action of the Northern combination, who still, if we understand aright, consider the original Mikado as the true head of the country. Oceno Mia Sama is his uncle. It is he, and not Arisugawa Mia Sama, who first came to Yeddo to arrange matters for the new Government; but who, when he saw the real state of feeling among the people, upheld the right of the Tokugawa, and originated the demand on the Mikado that he should return to Kiota, and confine himself to his proper functions. We do not quite clearly comprehend all explanation given us, but it seems to be the opinion of Japanese who are well educated and generally well posted in the politics of the day, that he will act independently—issuing orders and conferring dignities and appointments, but that when all is attained for which the Shin-Kanguns fight, he will again become simple Mia and place all the power in the true Mikado's hands.

PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS.

The following decrees of the Mikado (Southern) against Christianity are published:

"As the abominable religion of the Christians is strictly prohibited, every one shall be bound to denounce to the proper authorities such persons as appear suspicious to him; and a reward shall be given to him for so doing.

(Signed,) TAISEIKWAN.

4th year Keio—3d month.

(24th March to 22d April, 1868.")

From the 8th number of the *Hibi Shumbun* decree from the 18th day of the 5th intercalary month (8th June:)

Although the sect of the Christians has been already centuries ago persecuted most rigorously by the Bankfu Government, its entire extermination has not been arrived at. As, however, the number of followers of the Christian doctrine had lately considerably augmented in the village of Urakama, near Nagasaki, whose peasants secretly adhere to it, after mature consideration it has been ordered by the highest authority that the Christians shall be taken into custody according to the rules laid down in the annexed document:

Annexe.—As the Christian doctrine has been prohibited in this country since the oldest times, this matter ought not to be lightly treated. Those to whose custody Christians shall be confided shall therefore instruct them of what is right, with leniency and humanity, and shall do their best to again make good men of them. But if some should not repent and acknowledge their errors, they shall be most severely punished without any mercy. Those whom it concerns shall keep this well in mind, and denounce to the proper authorities every one who shall prove incorrigible.

Those men (the Christians) until they have repented, shall not be allowed to have any intercourse with the inhabitants of the places where they are consigned. They shall be used to clear land or for work in the lime-pits, or the gold and coal mines, or for any work their officers may think fit to employ them on. They shall live in the mountains and forests. One portion of rice shall be allowed per head to the respective Daimios, for the space of three years. They shall be brought in small detachments to the places mentioned below. The Daimios shall, as soon as they receive the information of the persons allotted to them, send soldiers to take them over.

The above Imperial orders are hereby published for observance.

The following Daimios shall take over the Christians allotted to them at their respective palaces at Osaka."

[Here follows a list of Daimios, 34 in all, and a list of allotments to each, being 4,100 persons allotted to the Daimios, in companies of 100 or 250 each.]

ANTI-FOREIGN SENTIMENT.

The *Alta-California* correspondent says: "There is a strong anti-foreign feeling in Japan, and I am afraid that it is on the increase. They attribute all their troubles to us foreigners having come into the country. Even here in Yokohama, where the native population has been familiarized to the sight and acquaintance of foreigners, we are constantly liable and sometimes subject to insult. At the open ports all is quiet, but business is very dull. The currency is deranged and exchange is high. The Mikado's Government has been at last obliged to resort to paper currency, and has issued notes of a great variety of denominations. The regulations concerning this Imperial currency are very stringent, and the Government is determined that it shall be forced upon the people whether they like it or not. At one place it is reported that eighteen merchants have been summarily decapitated for no other reason than refusing this currency and speaking against it. Exchange is still very high. The Foreign Legations are still in this city; it is not safe to go out of it, in fact; though I hear that United States Minister Van Valkenburgh is about going to Yeddo to see for himself what is to be found out there. [Gen. Van Valkenburgh still holds the *Stonewall*, and probably thinks that it would not be safe for either party to have while the country is so unsettled. There is no vessel in these waters that can defend itself against her. The Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs is in this city still, and holds audiences with the foreign representatives in behalf of the Imperial or Southern Government."

NEW ROUTE TO EUROPE.

An arrangement has been entered into between the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (French mail steamers,) the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Company, by which a new route is opened for shippers and passengers to the Continent of Europe. The regular time occupied by this new route is to be fifty-four days from Yokohama to St. Nazaire, France; but this is capable of being lessened by four or five days, if the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, desirous of sharing in the carrying trade in that direction, will use some little effort to expedite it. Many silk shippers will certainly make use of this line, as it offers several special advantages, while silkworm eggs buyers are already giving it a trial; the short time of the tropical heat being likely to avoid the losses by death, occasioned to the eggs by the China, Indian and Red Sea route. Besides, the climate throughout will enable shippers to send forward a month or two earlier than by the old lines, and thus diminish the expense of storage, &c., in Japan.

AMERICANS IN THE JAPANESE SERVICE.

Mr. Schmell, formerly in the employ of H. P. M. Chargé d'Affaires, has been appointed to a general command in the army of Aidzu. W. H. Grinnell, late second officer of the United States steam sloop *Oneida*, nephew of Moses H. Grinnell, of New-York, has just been appointed to the post of Naval Inspector of the Mikado's fleet. Other appointments of American and European officers in the Japanese service are spoken of.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Complaint Against the Street Commissioner.

New-York, Thursday Oct. 15, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have a complaint to make against Mr. Street Commissioner McLean. I am not an association, nor do I belong to one. I have appointed myself a committee to inform you of the wrongs suffered by the retail storekeepers on Broadway, above the Fifth-avenue Hotel. I merely give you one instance to begin with. A gentleman doing business in the locality I have alluded to, had in front of his store an unsightly awning-post which he boxed up handsomely, had it painted in black and gold, which made the sign really an ornament, and far preferable to the bare, ugly awning-post, and occupying not more than three inches more than the awning-post did, and then he procures from Mr. Mayor Hoffman a "permit" to keep said sign in its place, and for which "permit" he paid $10. The sign cost $70. So far, so good; but in the fine printing of the aforesaid "permit," there is a clause—"subject to the rules of the Street Commissioner." In a few days after said $10 "permit" was granted, a high subordinate of Mr. Street Commissioner pokes his head in the store door, and in a very polite and gentlemanly manner says, "See here, this here sign must come down." Proprietor mildly remonstrates. High subordinate replies: "Can't help it; yer must take it down, or I'll take it down fur yer; take it to the Corporation Yard." Now, Mr. Editor, I contend that this is all wrong in this part of Broadway where there is never a crowd of people, as it is below Union-square, and signs of this description are no obstruction to the sidewalk; on the contrary, they are ornamental, and look better than a forest of awning-posts.

Yours respectfully, E. C. C.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and its Officers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days ago it was announced in a morning paper that Hon. H. K. Pierson, of Brooklyn, had been summoned to appear before Justice Cornwell, to answer a complaint preferred by a detective of the Brooklyn Branch of this Society, for suffering disabled horses to be used upon the railroads, of which he is President; and in answer to the charge, he stated that said detective had applied for free tickets on his roads, and on refusal, was prompted to make the complaint alluded to.

I take the earliest moment to say, what perhaps is superfluous, that no person in the employ of this Society, nor of any of its branches or agencies throughout the State, is authorized to demand or accept of any free tickets, money or other gratuity whatever, as an employe thereof; and no condition of service is more rigidly enjoined than that of the most absolute refusal of all pecuniary or other inducement to stray from the line of strict justice in the discharge of his duties.

And the undersigned would moreover profit by the present occasion to add that it having come to the knowledge of the officers of the Society that a few persons have basely compromised with brute torturers, by demanding money as a condition therefor, pretending to be agents of this association; that no person is authorized to act in any way as an agent without possessing a shield of the association, and a certificate signed by the President thereof, and never as such, to demand or accept of any consideration of any kind under any pretence whatever.

All good citizens are requested to enforce the laws for the protection of the lower animals, and the Society pays rewards for convictions obtained through their instrumentality.

It is earnestly desired that the Press generally would give publicity to the foregoing.

Yours respectfully, HENRY BERGH,
President.

The Japan Expedition Again—Letter from Dr. Vinton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day I have read the communication of Mr. Robert Tomes, who contradicts my assertion that "from positive knowledge" Commodore M. C. Perry was the sole writer of the "Report of the United States Japanese Expedition," and that the late Dr. Hawks was the writer of the Introduction only.

My authority for this statement, in my address at Newport at the inauguration of the bronze statue of Commodore Perry, is the declaration of Commodore Perry himself, at his own house, where he showed me the manuscript in his own handwriting, and read parts of it to me touching certain interesting incidents on which we had been conversing.

I remarked on the fact that he had written in the third person and not in the first person, as if he were relating the achievements of some other man. He explained to me that he had begun to write in the first person but the apparent egotism offended him, and therefore he had chosen to write in the third person, and that he had engaged his friend, Rev. Dr. Hawks, to act as editor.

I have made this statement publicly; once in the oration before the Sons of Rhode Island in New-York; again, before the Historical Society in New-York, by invitation, and this oration was published and circulated in 1865, in Dr. Hawks' life-time. The statement was never to my knowledge contradicted by Dr. Hawks although it was made a matter of comment by others. I, myself, had several casual interviews with Dr. Hawks, in one of which I spoke of his "introduction" and of the surpassing excellence of Com. Perry's style of writing in the book. Dr. Hawks gave me no intimation that I was in error in ascribing the authorship of the Japanese Expedition to Com. Perry exclusively. For these reasons, I repeated the declaration in my address at the inauguration of the Perry statue at Newport on the 1st of October inst.

But as Mr. Tomes speaks intelligently and positively of his own personal agency in assisting Rev. Dr. Hawks in compiling the work known as *The Report of the United States Japan Expedition*, and refers me to Commodore Perry's "original journal in the possession of his family," I will make further inquiry on the question, and I will publish whatever may be elicited as important on the subject, and likely to be interesting to the public.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS VINTON.

New-York, Friday, Oct. 16, 1868.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Republican State Committee of North Carolina have issued an address, in which they congratulate the party in that State on the victories in the North, and say: "Our opponents are beaten at the North, and here in the South they are dispirited and depressed. One gallant and united charge along the whole line on the 3d day of next month, and the day will be ours. The fruits of this victory will be peace, liberty and justice to all, a cessation of bitter party strife, a settled condition of affairs which will insure industry its reward, and lead to general prosperity and happiness among the whole people. Bear in mind, fellow-citizens, the importance of the election of the 3d of next month. We must carry this State for Grant and Colfax, and elect all our members of Congress. We can do this by 30,000 majority."

In order to accommodate the voters in Georgia, Gov. Bullock has issued a proclamation directing that, in addition to the election in each Militia District, there shall be used at the county site election precinct three ballot-boxes, and three Boards of Superintendents of Election organized. In all such cases there are to be a separate Board of Superintendents of Election, duly qualified and organized, to each ballot-box, and the election is to be conducted by each Board of Superintendents in the same manner, and with the same formalities, as if there were but one ballot-box and one Board of Superintendents. Each Board will make separate returns, as required by law.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Tribune*, of the 11th inst., says: "The Democracy of Mobile have sent two of our ablest and most discreet men, Messrs. Langdon and Manning, to let the Northern people know the true condition and real sentiments of the Southern people, but we sent them on a fool's errand as it would appear. Mr. Langdon was not allowed to speak at Cincinnati, nor, we believe, at Chicago; and we hear that Mr. Manning met with a similar reception."

The Columbus (Ohio) State *Journal* gives the following extract from a private letter from Gen. George H. Thomas to one of his former staff officers, now a resident of that city: "I believe that Grant and Colfax will be perfectly acceptable to the country. I have never doubted a moment their election, and Grant's administration will be popular and peaceful."

Hon. John R. French, who was nominated for Congress by some dissatisfied Republicans in the First District of North Carolina, has withdrawn in favor of Clinton L. Cobb, the regular candidate. Mr. French is the present member.

A Grant Club in Boston has sent to Robert Small, the brave and heroic pilot of the *Planter*, a large and beautiful American flag, with the names of Grant and Colfax thereon, to be thrown to the breeze by the loyal people of Beaufort, S. C.

The Congressional election in Georgia was postponed by act of the recent Legislature till next February.

SOUTHERN OPINION.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* is unhappy. It complains bitterly of the acts and the omissions of the Georgia Legislature, just adjourned. Saddest to it of all, it cannot praise the Democratic members. They "have not escaped uncontaminated," it says. "They went to Atlanta," it continues, "deeply imbued with the spirit of contempt for the representatives of Republicanism whom they should meet there, which characterized the constituencies who sent them. Has a daily contact with these creatures softened this feeling or destroyed it altogether? This is a pertinent question, one that we shall not attempt to answer, but one which will be inquired into, and which must be responded to. It seems to us that at the social gathering, known as the Atlanta banquet, there must have been in the mazes of the quadrille and over sandwiches and champagne, a fearful paring down of the lines of demarkation between men of honor and character and the scum and offscouring of society which constitute in part, if not in whole, the Radical representation in that Legislature."

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* urges the people of that State to vote for Presidential electors, saying that they have a clear right to do so, and that, if they exercise this right, it will give their "Northern friends the opportunity to make the distinct issue, whether or not the Presidential election is to be decided by force." The same paper, alluding to the statement that the negroes will refuse to submit to the deprivation of the right of suffrage, to follow the election of Seymour and Blair, says: "Have not several hundred thousand white men been deprived of the right of suffrage, and haven't they submitted? Why? Because they couldn't help themselves. The negroes will be in the same fix."

The Petersburg (Va.) *Express* remarks that the annals of the ages past do not furnish so wonderful an instance of magnanimity as is being displayed by the people of the late rebel States to their leaders, who plunged them into secession, the source of their present sufferings. And it insists that had the Southern States been restored at the end of the war on the terms proposed by Gens. Sherman and Johnston, the original Union men in the South would have asserted their ascendency, and would have excluded the original Secessionists from the public councils more effectually than has been done by the Reconstruction acts.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, a Republican paper, makes a vigorous protest against the treatment extended in the South to what are termed carpet-baggers, it being moved thereto by a report that certain Democrats are advising the organization of vigilance committees or regulators for the expulsion of such persons from the State. It says that people from other States have a right to go there; that they will go there and will be defended while dwelling there, and if vigilance committees or regulators attempt to prevent them or to molest them, they will be smitten to the dust.

The Mobile *Register* says that in any event—at this very moment, even—the annexation of Cuba would be of immeasurable value to that city; but with a Democratic Administration and a Cuban commerce, Mobile would surely and rapidly rise to the first port of the South. But it says that when Cuba comes under our flag it will be by the consent of her own people, and she will be paid for by the tender of protection, by the privilege of increased commerce, and consequently increased wealth.

Flake's Galveston Bulletin says that the rebels surrendered merely to get a breathing spell.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 18, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The new Spanish Government has appointed RIOS ROSAS Minister to England, and ROS DE OLANA, Count of Almina, Captain-General of Cuba. An attempt to assassinate Gen. PRIM, at Madrid, is reported to have been made yesterday. The would-be assassin was arrested and subsequently released by Gen. PRIM.

A banquet is to be given to Lord SALISBURY on the 27th inst., by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Reverdy JOHNSON will be present.

A Police Inspector in Ireland, while attempting to arrest O'BRIEN, the Fenian, was fired at by concealed parties and slightly wounded.

GENERAL.

We print this morning full particulars of the seizure by the Kuklux of Arkansas and Tennessee of the steamboat *Hesper*, while *en route* for Little Rock, Ark., with a number of boxes of arms and ammunition on board. The raiders, about 100 in number, all disguised, seized the steamtug *Nettie*, and pursued the *Hesper* about twenty-five miles. On coming alongside of her the Kuklux went on board, and after breaking many of the muskets threw them all overboard. A large lot of ammunition was also thrown into the river. The officers and men of the *Hesper* escaped to the woods. After completing the destruction of the arms, the raiders returned to the tugboat and forced the Captain to take them back up the river and land them at a point which they designated. The arms destroyed are reported to have belonged to the State of Arkansas.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed yesterday in several of the New-England and Eastern States, and also in portions of Canada. The wind was from the northeast.

Gen. BLAIR was serenaded at his residence in St. Louis on Friday night. In response to the calls of the crowd, he made a brief speech, in which he said that he was still the candidate of the Democratic Party, and intended to remain as such until he was assured it would be for the interest of the party for him to withdraw. He announced that when he should receive such assurance he would cheerfully withdraw from the position in which he had been placed. He also said that Gen. GRANT would not, if elected, leave the Presidential mansion alive.

It is less than six years since the first six miles of railway were opened in Minnesota. It has now four hundred and seventy-four miles in actual use.

The suits brought by KIMBERLY & BROS. and C. C. WOOLLEY against Gen. BUTLER were again before the Superior Court of Baltimore yesterday. Mr. ADDISON, counsel for KIMBERLY & BROS., argued against the motion to quash the proceedings, and spoke for upward of three hours in opposition to the argument of Hon. CALEB CUSHING, who made the motion in behalf of Gen. BUTLER. Mr. BRENT followed upon the same side, denying that Gen. BUTLER had been arrested in violation of constitutional law. The argument for the defence will be continued on Monday.

W. KIDD, a young man who was under arrest charged with the murder of Miss KATE JORDAN, of Glen Haven, Wis., committed suicide by taking strychnine, on Sunday last, near Boone, Iowa, while on a railroad train.

There is a lady named RUSSELL, 82 years of age, in the Almshouse at Springfield, Mass., who has five able-bodied sons living, all of them well off.

An average of about 330 forty-quart cans of milk are brought daily by the Housatonic Railroad to New-York.

The apple crop in Lee, Mass., and vicinity, is very heavy, one orchard having nearly 2,000 bushels, and large quantities are being sent away.

The [illegible] of changing the site of Yale College [illegible] ample grounds is being discussed. The sale of the present location would give a net profit of $200,000 over what it would cost to buy a new and better one.

Gen. GEORGE A. FORSYTH, who was severely wounded in a recent desperate fight with Indians, telegraphs to his father that he is doing splendidly, and that there is no occasion for worrying about his condition.

The Massachusetts State Convention of Universalists will be held at Chelsea, beginning next Tuesday and continuing through Thursday.

The Messrs. HAMMONDS, of Middlebury, Vt., have obtained $5,000 in the Circuit Court, from the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company, for insurance on their blooded buck that died recently.

The lecture season at Boston is fairly under way. The Parker fraternity course will open on Tuesday evening, with Mr. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, who will discourse upon "Four great questions before the people." Succeeding lectures will be by Messrs. PHILLIPS, CURTIS, FROTHINGHAM, TILTON, Miss ANNA DICKINSON and others.

The Roper repeating rifle shops and the button shops at Amherst have suspended operations for the present.

A falling scaffolding at Amherst, Thursday, took a dozen men with it, all of whom escaped without injury.

In the Baltimore City Court, on Thursday, a judgment entered on the 15th of September last, in default of appearance, in the case of SOPHIA B. MERRICK vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was extended for $26,370. The claim was for services rendered by the late JOSEPH BLYTHE MERRICK, in 1839, in the passage of an act of Assembly for the $5,000,000 loan to aid the railroad company and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to complete their works.

Capt. LAMBERT, of Chatham, Mass., has disappeared, leaving $2,000 in debts for his creditors to remember him by.

The Secretary of War has ordered a return to the ten-hour system by the workmen now employed in the fort at Clark's Point, Mass.

The number of voters in Boston is 34,716, and there will probably be 38,000 before election.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention held their tenth day's session yesterday. An interesting report on the state of the Church was submitted, from which it appears that notwithstanding the occasional trials to which the Church in the United States has been subjected, the Gospel is being spread in parts hitherto unreached and many new bishoprics have been recently created. It is thought probable the Convention will adjourn for this session at the close of next week.

JOHN ALLEN, "the wickedest man in New-York," and his wife were arrested yesterday, charged by Capt. THORNE, of the Fourth Precinct, with keeping a disorderly house, No. 304 Water-street, and were held for trial. The descent upon the house by the police was brought about by the complaint of a Baltimorean, who alleged that he had been robbed therein, on Friday night, by one of the girls. Other inmates of the house, including the girl complained of, were arrested, but she and the ALLENS, only were detained.

In the U. S. Commissioners' Office, yesterday, an examination was commenced in two cases of perjury, alleged against Mr. JOHN D. MCHENRY. Commissioner GUTTMAN and Messrs. JAMES B. MUNSON, SAML. N. PIKE, CHAS. LORD and Deputy Commissioner HARLAND testified for the prosecution, after which an adjournment until Friday next was ordered. JOSEPH BARNARD, *alias* Italian Joe, and JOHN SMITH were held for trial on the charge of uttering counterfeit money. GEORGE ATWELL was committed for examination upon a charge of stealing envelopes from the Nassau-street Post Office, where he was employed.

Dr. JOHANNES RÖSING, the first Consul-General of the North German Union, who recently arrived in this City, was entertained at DELMONICO'S last evening, by many of the principal German merchants of this City.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, four prisoners were tried and three convicted, for various crimes. One was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, and two to State Prison for two years and six months each. The Grand Jury presented bills of indictment against the owners of several buildings being erected on Broadway, near Nineteenth-street. The Court was adjourned until Monday next.

A new Board of Cotton Brokers was formed yesterday at the office of WM. F. WENMAN, in Pearl-street. That gentleman was elected President. The former Board ceased to act some years ago, and a strong need has since been felt for a new one, in order that the action of brokers in the conduct of their business might be uniform.

Cotton was moderately active on Saturday, at a shade firmer prices. Breadstuffs were quiet as a rule; Flour, Wheat and Corn were quoted easier; Oats stronger. Provisions and Groceries were inactive. Freights dull, with 556 vessels of all classes in port.

Lessons from the Victories.

If the Democrats had polled votes enough, they would inevitably have carried Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska; or, as the *World* more neatly puts it, if they could turn half the Republican majority to themselves, the two parties would be equal. The trouble is that there is a large *if* in the way, which is going to grow a good deal larger by November. All the Democratic organs have their theories of defeat, which are so various that we cannot but conclude the truth of the matter to be that Democracy is, like Mrs. Gummidge, "a lone, lorn critter, with whom *everythink* goes contrairy."

But the horoscope of the election was cast long ago. The fate of the Democracy was sealed in July—or rather, it was already sealed in May at Chicago. The late Republican victories have been due, not as some Democratic journals would represent, to blunders of the New-York Convention, but to the political foresight of the Chicago Convention—to the harmony of the Republican Party, under Gen. GRANT as its standard-bearer.

At the outset of the Presidential canvass, it was clear that only in uniting all these elements of all parties which had disapproved the extremest measures of Congress, did the Democratic Party have the ghost of a chance of success. In 1860, Mr. LINCOLN was in a popular minority of a million, counting the followers of DOUGLAS, BELL and BRECKINRIDGE against him. But, in 1864, he carried all the Northern States by over 400,000 majority over MCCLELLAN, and in 1866, the Congressional elections showed that the people of those States which are to vote this year were overwhelmingly Republican. On what could the Democratic leaders count? Simply on the reaction in public sentiment which the riotous excesses of a few imprudent Republican leaders had created. It was hoped to crystallize all floating political elements around one man, representing a popular idea, and so carry the party to victory.

The crystallization took place—but it was around the wrong man. It was GRANT who gathered about him not only every Republican, but thousands of moderate, candid and conservative men throughout the country, who refused to bound by party ties. In nominating GRANT, the Chicago Convention selected the very best man they could have taken in the country. No other could have been equally popular, no other so generally acceptable both to Republicans and to voters of all parties. The result is that, while the Republican Party never was so compact and strong as under GRANT to-day, the Democracy, in whose vocabulary there was no such word as "bolt," has seen its strength sapped by desertion every day since the canvass began.

Another evidence of the wisdom of the Chicago Convention, as attested by the recent victories, was the nature of the issues they presented to the country. Serious differences of opinion had prevailed in the party, threatening division of strength, and these differences the Democratic leaders were carefully noting and counting upon. The absurd pretensions of certain ranting demagogues to be the spokesmen and statesmen of the great party, were resented by many of its sound friends. With a moderation and wisdom which did it infinite credit, the Convention left behind it the doubtful and dead issues on which differences of sentiment prevailed, and raised the cry of GRANT and National Honesty. The result was electric. From Maine to California every party difference was healed, and States once doubtful wheeled forthwith into the Grant line.

We believe it is simple justice to say that the Republican Party deserves the victories that it has won. The spirit of harmony and conciliation, and the union of all good and true men on GRANT, have never been interrupted. Under such omens, victory was as certain as the coming of November; and in looking at Democratic dissensions, or Democratic mistakes, for the reason of the late victories, we look away from the real cause, which is the unmistakable preference of a majority of the electoral people for GRANT. The only duty of the Republican Party was to place no obstacle in the way of the expression of this opinion, and this it did at Chicago.

If the Republican Party would keep its present firm hold on the favor of the people, it needs only to maintain its present principles and spirit. We doubt whether Mr. ASHLEY'S defeat will kill Republicanism in Ohio; on the other hand, extremists will be singularly out of place, let us hope, under the wise, firm, moderate, pacific administration which we may confidently look for from Gen. GRANT.

The Persecution of Christians.

It is a wonder that Secretary SEWARD, who has an eye to the advancement of humane, progressive and Christian principles all over the world, does not make a protest to the Japanese Government against the barbarous persecution of Christians now being carried on in that country. A few days ago our correspondent at Nagasaki gave an account of the banishment of two ship-loads of Christians from that place under peculiarly painful circumstances. Yesterday we received from Japan a decree of the Mikado, ordering the vigorous carrying out of cruel measures of persecution against all who are suspected of adhering to the "abominable religion of the Christians." The decree sets out by declaring that, though Christians have always been most rigorously persecuted in Japan, their extermination has not yet been arrived at. It then directs that Christians be arrested and banished—that is, handed over in small detachments to the different Daimios or Princes throughout the empire. If the Christians refuse to recant they "shall be most severely punished, without any mercy." They shall be put at hard labor in the limepits and in the mines. They shall be compelled to live in the mountains and forests; they shall be put on small rations of rice; and they are forbidden to hold any intercourse with the inhabitants of the places to which they are consigned. Under such treatment as the Christians are subjected to, by this decree, there is no doubt that great numbers of them will perish.

It may seem useless for any foreign Government to protest against these persecutions. When the first ship load of Christians went out from Nagasaki for banishment, a couple of months ago, the foreign consuls there protested, supposing they were to be drowned. The Japanese Government replied very politely that, first, it could not possibly do anything wrong, and, secondly, that it thanked the foreign Powers for their very kind interest in the matter, but that the Japanese were perfectly able to take care of themselves. This is of course the very strongest argument they could use; and as these persecutions are purely a question of internal policy, the Japanese have a strong case against outside interference. We think, however, that a joint protest from the Christian Governments of the world—a protest headed by the Mighty and Awful Republic of America, whose power is known and dreaded throughout the planet—might penetrate the ears even of the Mikado, and impel him to better behavior toward the Christians of his empire. Let Secretary SEWARD dispatch Admiral FARRAGUT with such a message, and we doubt not he will be listened to. Men should not be persecuted for being Christians in the Nineteenth Century.

Prim and Espartero.

Spain's troubles only begin, it seems, not end, with her overthrow of the Bourbons. Intrigue is already the order of the day. The bright, brief prospect of a Republic is already clouded by thick plots of aspiring chieftains and foreign adventurers. Alike from without and from within is her integrity menaced; nor would it be strange if the Spanish people should again be the prey of a dynasty, not more licentious, indeed, than ISABELLA'S, but as selfish and despotic.

Beyond the Pyrenees a powerful neighbor intently watches and studies the situation, with the single purpose of using Spain for the glory and benefit of France, and haply not far distant is "the reckoning day, when soars Gaul's vulture, with his wings unfurled." Within her borders rival leaders struggle for supremacy. Whether it be that PRIM is intriguing for Prince NAPOLEON, according to the late reports from Madrid, or whether, as *L'Elendard* now asserts, he seeks supreme power for himself, it is clear enough that he means mischief.

ESPARTERO is pointed out as the man who will aim to thwart PRIM'S designs. ESPARTERO, the Duke of Vittoria, represented many years ago, in the Ministry, the revolutionary element, without directly committing himself entirely to its extremes. That PRIM and ESPARTERO should now contend for the chief influence over the destiny of Spain, is in accord with the precedents of Spanish annals. Take, for example, the situation of Spain from 1854 to 1856, when there were insurrections at Madrid, Barcelona, and Saragossa, but when ISABELLA'S Government put down the revolution. The events of 1854 brought two rivals to the control of Spanish affairs—ESPARTERO, Duke of Vittoria, and O'DONNELL, Count of Lucena, of whom the former, despite his disavowals, found his name constantly seized to represent the insurgents, while a democratic deputy boldly declared that the Duke of Vittoria was the hope of the revolution, and the Count of Lucena the hope of the reaction. The Ministerial crisis which followed, and the bitter struggle of factions, are well remembered. In like manner, if there be anything in *L'Elendard's* story, one may look to see the diverse principles of democracy, of conservatism, of progression, of reaction, personified in Spain by a few leaders, whose struggle for supreme power may tell us what (in the absence of external force) Spain desires for herself—a republic, a constitutional monarchy or an oligarchy. It is clear that the present Government cannot be long in power, from its very composition. Will it, then, dictate its successor, or will not, rather, the contentions of rival aspirants, like PRIM and ESPARTERO, anticipate all action, both of the Junta and the Cortes, and precipitate a strife of factions representing diverse national sentiments? Until it becomes evident, through the downfall of some leaders and the triumph of others, whether the republican or the monarchical sentiment is in the ascendant—that is to say, whether the revolution be anything more than dynastic—no hope whatever can be put in the tranquility, stability and well-being of Spain.

The Day of Political Conversion.

The fierce Democracy can no longer boast of being unshaken, unseduced, unterrified. There is a "break, break, break," all along their hitherto coherent line. Example is contagious; and the sudden creaking and crashing around them startle the faithful, shaking the hitherto unshaken and terrifying the hitherto unterrified, just as a general cracking in the ice puts to flight the boldest and most boastful of a party of skaters. All sorts of rumors of all sorts of desperate expedients fill the air—dropping SEYMOUR, dropping BLAIR, dropping SEYMOUR and BLAIR, putting up CHASE, HENDRICKS, HANCOCK, YOUNG ADAMS, nay, putting up GRANT! Will *anybody* buy out the Democratic Party, or tell it where it can get a bid? To such a complexion has come the once proud host; for pride must not stand in the way of business, and nothing is clearer than that the Democratic Party which has been terribly beaten for eight years, is now surely out of national office for twelve successive years, and probably, if GRANT retains his popularity and his life, for *sixteen*. The party can stand a moderate amount of starvation, but "there is a point beyond which"—and the Democracy have reached it. The philosopher got his horse safely down to one oat a day—but then the horse died. The Democratic charger has lived longer on one casual and precarious oat than any less tenacious animal could have done; but it cannot so live, four or eight years more.

Now, the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska, following those in Maine, Vermont, and Connecticut, have made it pretty clear that SEYMOUR and BLAIR cannot carry more than three or four States next November. The Democracy will therefore, of course, bend their main strength on New-York; but what are the offices of one State, to satisfy a cormorant national party? And the probabilities are that New-York will go for GRANT and GRISWOLD—thus taking away even this crumb of comfort from the hungry. What wonder that the party leaders are ready to do something startling? A drowning man will catch at a straw; hunger makes a starving man desperate.

But, whatever the Democratic leaders decide to do to keep the party from disintegration, must be done quickly. Four days have already made it a shadow of its former self; and, without some desperate expedient, it will be a mere wreck, a ruin in November. The number of "Grant Democrats" now to be found is marvelous; and each day brings shoals of them to the Republican net. The papers are beginning to publish calls for mass meetings composed of such men. The early example of Gen. DIX, EDWARDS PIERREPONT, and others, is now followed by thousands. As it is, SEYMOUR and BLAIR will be beaten to mere scarecrows; but were the election two months later, they would hardly have a corporal's guard left them.

Since history repeats itself, GRANT appears to be making another Richmond campaign of it, and the Democratic papers have shown how *that* does not amount to much—till it is on the eve of being completed. Mr. B. H. HILL tells us that when the Confederate soldiers saw how matters were going, toward the end of the war, they "skedaddled" in such numbers that "LEE had but one-fourth of his muster-roll at Petersburg and Appamattox." A similar process is now apparently going on among the Democratic legions. The rank and file are breaking and running to GRANT'S lines. The game is up. The only question is, shall the Democracy surrender in a body now, taught by the experience of 1865, or wait for the Appomattox of November? If they wait, it looks very much as if only "one-fourth of the muster-roll" would answer to their names on election day. But if they promptly repudiate their platform, take down their Confederate colors, and make "unconditional" surrender to GRANT, they may at least profit by the matchless magnanimity he once before displayed to so many of them. Such is the Democratic dilemma.

Reopening of the Plata River.

The free navigation of La Plata and its principle tributaries, the Paraguay and Parana Rivers, is as important to Central South America as that of the Mississippi is to us. It is to be hoped that our Ministers in Paraguay, Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, are alive to the importance of securing at this time the full benefits of the success of the Allies—at least all that we were deprived of in that region fourteen years ago by the despotism of LOPEZ.

The Plata River and its tributaries was originally opened to commerce in 1852 by President URQUIZA, of the Argentine Confederation, who formally declared, as did also Brazil and Uruguay, that they should forever be free to commerce. It was closed to foreign vessels of war by LOPEZ, of Paraguay, in 1854, the United States exploring steamer *Water Witch* being ordered out of the Paraguay River and fired upon. At the same time our Consul was dismissed, and an American Commercial Company was forced to abandon the country and its prospects. Subsequently, LOPEZ attempted to collect a revenue from merchant vessels ascending the Paraguay and Parana Rivers. URQUIZA protested, Brazil refused payment and Uruguay grumbled. LOPEZ replied by building the now famous works at Humaita and blockading the river. Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation united in prosecuting the war now about to be brought to a victorious termination. LOPEZ, exhausted and defeated, has fled from his capital, and the Allies are in a position to dictate their terms of peace.

There is some reason to fear that if powerful outside influence is not brought to bear on the victors, that they may do what LOPEZ attempted to do, and that the rest of the world, ourselves included, may not be allowed the freedom of the Plata. President SARMIENTO, of the Argentine Confederation, is a pupil of URQUIZA and an advocate of the same liberal policy which marked the Presidency of that wise Republican leader, but the present rulers of Uruguay and Brazil have not the same enlarged views. For many years, while these States were colonies of European Powers, foreign policy discriminated in favor of the coast regions and against the interior districts. The domestic policy of Brazil may dictate terms of peace which will result in the same evil. The United States has some unsettled claims in Paraguay, and may consistently suggest advice in the matter of settlement. It is one of no small moment. The Plata and its tributaries are the only highways of the Argentine Confederation and Western Brazil; they are navigable for a distance of 800 miles, and drain a valley of over 800,000 square miles in extent. It is one of the most favored regions of the Continent; rich in soil, and producing naturally the finest of tropical fruits, besides immense herds of wild cattle and horses. The opening of the Plata restores to commerce one of the most profitable districts; our citizens who have for fifteen years been shut out from that trade will not be slow to resume it. Our Ministers should not forget the importance of the commercial interests involved.

Young America in Japan.

The important service rendered by our Minister to Japan, Mr. VAN VALKENBERG, during the late civil war in that country, has not been fully appreciated here, nor indeed understood, except in Japan. During the most violent of the demonstrations of the rebels in that country this Spring, Mr. VAN VALKENBERG, acting without the countenance and support of the other foreign Ministers, landed his guard at the newly-opened port of Osaca, and, aided by a detachment of United States marines sent ashore by the fleet commander, maintained a footing for the foreign residents there against a strong attack made by the rebels. Two American seamen were wounded, and Mr. VAN VALKENBERG demanded satisfaction from the Government of the Mikado. The ram *Stonewall*, which had been purchased by the Japanese Government from the United States, had arrived out at this time, and was in the hands of Mr. VAN VALKENBERG for delivery. This fact doubtless had its effect on the Japanese Government. The officer who had attacked the foreigners at Osaca was arrested, and, though a nobleman of high rank, was required to confess his crime and commit hari-kari in the presence of the foreign Ministers.

Another evidence of the strength of American influence in Japan is seen in the late appointment of young Americans to responsible positions in the Japanese army and navy. Hitherto French soldiers have been employed to drill the Japanese troops, but they have never held important commands in action—in fact, have been mere drill-masters. The new Government, now established in peace, has taken a hint from its neighbor, China, and made an Admiral out of a United States Lieutenant, and a General out of an acting Consul of this country. H. W. GRINNELL, Esq., late of this City, is now Admiral GRINNELL, Inspector-General of the Japanese navy. Inasmuch as the navy itself is composed largely—more than one-half—of American vessels, it is eminently proper that its chief Inspector should be an American. Simultaneously with the appointment of Mr. GRINNELL, Gen. PAUL FRANK, our acting Consul at Kobé, was made the Chief of Ordnance of the Japanese army, and will henceforth look after the artillery service of that country. These are but wedges just entered, but they will not be long in opening that country to America, which is annually becoming closer allied to the East in interest and sympathy, and time and space.

The Use of Cosmetics.

A few evenings since a learned physician of this City took occasion, in his address to the students of the college in which he is a Professor, to impress upon them the necessity of the widest culture in the comprehensive science of medicine, in order that they might with facility trace effects from causes, and so make an intelligent diagnosis of every case requiring their professional aid. He illustrated his remarks by citing an instance of a young woman who had been for two years under treatment for disease of the spine, and, receiving no benefit, had finally placed herself under his professional care. He at once, from his knowledge of chemistry, was satisfied that the patient was suffering from paralysis occasioned by the powerful poison found in lead. He persistently clung to this diagnosis in spite of the assertions of the paralytic and also of her family, that she had in no way been exposed to the influences of the poison which he had asserted as the cause of her complaint. After days of inquiry his confidence in his theory was, however, confirmed by unmistakable evidence. The patient had been accustomed to use a cosmetic for the face, and in this apparently harmless paste was found, on a careful chemical analysis, enough of the potent poison of lead to produce the palsy of the hands which had rendered her utterly helpless.

It is easy to see that this statement, made by Dr. SAYRE, although exceedingly apt for the illustration of his argument, possesses still higher importance, in view of the fact that the cosmetic which worked so much mischief in this individual instance, is even now extensively used by the gentlewomen of this City and elsewhere. Perhaps its baleful effects are being felt by hundreds who are absolutely unconscious of the cause, and daily sacrifice their health in the endeavor to preserve their beauty against the ravages of age, late hours, and other violations of sanitary laws. The possibility of harm so insidious happening through this agency should place persons who will use the various nostrums and preparations for the complexion and the toilet, upon their guard. We have no doubt that Dr. SAYRE will furnish to applicants the name of the particular compound which he caused to be analyzed, with results so satisfactory to himself and unsatisfactory to its vendor; and in the interest of the large class of perfumers who manufacture harmless preparations for their weak and vain customers, we hope the noxious cosmetic will disappear from the market, and that no subterfuge of changing its name will suffice to resurrect it.

We will not advise abstinence on the part of the fair sex from the entire catalogue of cosmetics. We know that there is a class whose indulgence in forbidden things will always make these adventitious aids to loveliness a necessity. But even to these we counsel care in their choice of compounds. Some pastes contain poison. Some waters are not so healing as that of the "Jordan," which RACHEL, of "beautiful-forever" notoriety, now a convict, sold to her English dupes at £10 10s. a bottle. Some soaps and eye-blacking are by no means as innocuous as those of Royal Arabia and Abyssinia at £2 a cake and £3 a box. If these things must be used, we simply suggest the exercise of common prudence in the selection.

But being "beautiful forever" is far more easily to be attained than by the deceptive arts of the toilet. Those who would become so have only to pursue all refining influences, perform deeds of charity, obey the well-defined laws of health, and lead such lives that old age will crown them with honor. Neither wrinkles nor decrepitude will then be able to mar the glory of their countenances, and after their departure their memories will be long cherished by their posterity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nothing more conclusively proves the desperate strait of the Democracy than the suggestion to drop SEYMOUR and BLAIR and nominate Mr. CHASE. The New-York Convention stood by the old principles of the party and discarded available men for consistent ones. They now propose to reverse action and discard their principles for available men. But they are too late; the sacrifice will be in vain; they have already compromised away every principle and driven every strong man from their ranks. The truth is the Democratic Party is dead and cannot be resuscitated. The best thing it can do after the proposed changing of men and measures, is to change its name too.

The Spanish Junta have taken an important step toward the abolition of slavery in Cuba and the other colonies of Spain. They have issued a decree that all children born of slaves after the 19th inst. (to-morrow) shall be free. Colonial Deputies are also to be admitted to the Constituent Cortes, and they will be allowed to propose a plan for the abolition of slavery. We suppose the news of this great scheme will not be announced to the half million slaves of Cuba until the arrival of the new Captain-General appointed by the Junta, Gen. DULCE.

In one part of London—the district around Cheapside and Lombard-street, little more than half a mile in length, and less in breadth, having an area under a quarter of a square mile—there are no less than forty different churches huddled together. The *Pall-Mall Gazette* says that in these churches forty-nine souls are a large average congregation, and $2,400 (gold) is the average salary of a clergyman. St. Paul's, which, though in the same neighborhood, is not included in the forty churches above mentioned, has fifty clerical officials. We should think it would be a work of Christian charity to fit up some of these redundant churches as cheap residences for the wretched poor of London.

Gen. MCCOOK, our Minister to the Sandwich Islands, recently wrote a stinging letter, which was published in this paper, about the member of the McCook family who took part in the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and who was the only member of the McCook family who refused to enter the Union army against the rebellion. In view of this well-known fact, and the letter that has been written and everywhere published about it, it is certainly rather careless in the *North American Review*, in its article on the Democratic nominations, to refer to the Democratic MCCOOK as "one of the most fiery soldiers in the Union army in the West during the war."

The Great Powers are so perturbed about the movements of Admiral FARRAGUT that they have an idea of asking him what he means. He will probably tell them that he means to find out what they want to know, and that his business is none of theirs.

The London *Times* nearly fills six of its columns with the speech delivered by Lord CARNARVON at the opening of the Social Science Congress at Birmingham. It embraces a great variety of subjects, and he discusses them all with ability, though without originality. Among his topics were sanitary reform, education, railways, trade unions, penal discipline, currency, international coinage, the right of a man to change his nationality, and the importance of meteorological investigation. His Lordship favored new legislation in regard to most of these subjects.

The Ministers and favorites round the Court of the present NAPOLEON have always been accused of using their official positions to forward their private fortunes. Count WALEWSKI, who died a fortnight ago, was a notable exception in this respect. Though he had held the highest positions—having been Ambassador at St. James', Minister of State, and President of the Legislative body, and though he was also, according to current rumor, an illegitimate son of NAPOLEON I. by a Polish mother, Count WALEWSKI died poor. The expenses of his funeral were defrayed out of the public accounts, and provision will be made for his family.

On American principles, the Episcopal Convention cannot favor the cause of the Irish Establishment. On American principles, the sentiments of the Episcopal Convention must be opposed to it. It is none of their business, of course; but some of the members would like to have an opinion expressed.

The Spanish people, through the forty-eight local Governments of the country, have pronounced in favor of a Monarchy. Perhaps there is more hope of the permanence of free and liberal principles in Spain under a Constitutional monarch, than under the only kind of a Republic which is possible there. As the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, a Republic in Spain would be neither more nor less than a governing board of Generals, with some one particular General at the head of it. Such an institution would probably be torn to pieces by internal difficulties in a few weeks or months, and give place to a Dictator, who would get himself chosen by the people as soon as he conveniently could.

Mr. VERNON HARCOURT, better known as the writer under the signature of "Historicus" of a series of able papers, during our war, on the various questions of International law that arose, delivered an address before the International Law Section of the Social Science Congress, at Birmingham, a few days ago. He treated of the origin, nature and limitations of International law. He eulogized the British Government for its obedience to the obligations of neutrality during the American war, saying:

> "In spite of the pressure under which the cotton famine placed the industry of this country, the American blockade was respected and the capture of contraband admitted. In all cases where impatience on either side was exhibited an appeal to the rule of the law of nations was held conclusive. In the case of the *Trent*, hostilities were avoided by a resort to the same tribunal. The real security for peace consisted in the existence of a recognized rule enforced by legal argument as to the immunity of neutral vessels, to which one party could confidently appeal, and which the other party could honorably obey. In these examples we rejoice to see the fortunes and the interests of nations submitting to the rule of reason and law."

In regard to the vexed *Alabama* question, he looked for a peaceful and reasonable solution, and for the establishment of some definite rule which may guide without fear of misunderstanding the relations of belligerents and neutrals. "Historicus" also made a forcible protest against the tremendous military systems of modern European Governments, which are so oppressive and destructive to the popular interests.

The most noted favorite and paramour of the Queen of Spain, Señor MARFORI, has had a good deal to do in her downfall. It was her infatuation with the companionship of this person which prevented her returning to Madrid from San Sebastian at the time the revolution broke out in her capital; for it is tolerably certain that if she had returned swiftly and boldly, she might have rallied the army and a great part of the people in her defence. She refused to part with MARFORI, either in the day of her power or at the hour of her peril; and, as the Spanish correspondents remark, she even flaunted in the eyes of her subjects, of her soldiers—of all whose respect or whose pity was valuable to her cause—her persistence in a licentious course of personal behavior.

The coolest thing in politics thus far during the present canvass, has been the assumption by those who sympathized with the rebels during the war, that the general stagnation of business throughout the North is the result of Republican rule. Mr. PENDLETON used this argument with the shipbuilders of Maine, but the result of the election there showed that they were not deceived by his sophistry. They knew well that the Rebel cruisers swept our commerce from the seas, and that the taxation which now renders it impossible for our shipbuilders to compete with those of Europe, was directly caused by the rebellion. In ancient times the conquerors defrayed the expenses of war by enslaving the vanquished, thus appropriating the labor as well as the goods of their enemies. NAPOLEON I. levied heavy contributions in the territories that he overran. The conquest of Italy placed ducats in the exchequer of France. Had our magnanimity at the close of the war been less, our public debt would have been less also. The Southern Democrats and their friends should remember this; and they should evince some little gratitude for it to the party in power.

Some people think ten dollars a rather shabby gift from SUN TAJEN, the Chinese Ambassador, to the sailor who had helped to get him out of the water at the Tonawanda wharf, a few weeks ago. But it should be remembered that a good many other hands assisted on the occasion, and ten dollars may be good sailor's pay for wetting his jacket. It should also be remembered that it would go as far in China as a hundred dollars in America. Our "traveled Thane" thought like a Celestial, though he felt as a man.

Prophecies are useless things; but they are liked and listened to, as well as a great many other absurdities, and we are therefore emboldened to utter one regarding the Spanish revolution now carried on with such unanimity—except for that old *rococo* Bishop of Taragona. We prophecy it will *not* end in a Republic. Spain, in her grand matador attitude, is looking to the Tuileries for the *mot d'ordre*, knowing that there are still *no Pyrenees*. She will make her new Constitution, and wait for the coming man, who will step quietly into his place, like those other "made Kings," the Leopolds, Othos, and Georges. The son of DON CARLOS has a good old Salique right to the Spanish throne, and may answer very well. BONAPARTE may like the idea of patronizing a Bourbon; and, for the rest, after the wonderful change and conversion of that John Allen-Habsburg-Lorrainer, we need not despair of seeing a descendant of HENRY IV. "learning" something and "forgetting" a good deal. *Quien sabe?*

The announcement which was made some days ago through the public Press, that "a diplomatic agent of the Provisional Government of Crete" had been accredited at Washington, is simply absurd. No one but the titulary of these functions *in partibus* could have conceived the idea of thus promulgating himself. What is this Provisional Government? Where is it located, or by what action has it ever manifested an existence or reality? It is evidently unknown even in Crete.

THEATRICAL.

Personal and Miscellaneous Gossip of the Drama Here and Hereabouts.

The French Theatre was closed last night and will remain closed until Wednesday next. Mr. GRAU explains this sudden seating up of his elegant establishment, stating that the stage is required at night as well as by day for rehearsals of "Genevieve de Brabant," which he proposes to bring out next Thursday evening "with a splendor," to use his own words, "never before witnessed on any stage whatever in America, and never surpassed in any capital of Europe." The alterations which were made in this house during the Summer have rendered the French Theatre quite as rich and elegant as any in New-York, and far more comfortable and much more safe than many of them. Ingress and egress is easy—and the wide and easy flights of stairs put one at ease immediately. The colors and decorations impart to it a warm and cosy influence, and the visitor feels as much at ease as one might in a parlor. A bright new curtain by CALYO replaces the dull and confused screen formerly used.

The young folks ought to be in ecstacies next week. If one circus makes them happy, what will be the effect of two? The European Circus, with ROBINSON as its particular star, will pitch its tent at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street; while Mr. LENT, whose iron tent in Fourteenth-street is now as familiar to young and old as Wallack's Theatre, (and is quite as respectably attended) pursues his successful way, and is to produce a novel equestrian spectacle entitled "The Chinese Festival." This is to be presented with new and gorgeous trappings, &c.

The thinnest man in New-York is said to be BARNOR, who plays on the "Chinese Fiddle" at the San Francisco Minstrels. He is a sight! His length is only equaled by the breadth of fun he furnishes by his odd performance of "Home, Sweet Home," on a single string.

The BRYANTS have in rehearsal another operatic burlesque. This time "La Sonnambula; or, the Midnight Grecian Bender," is to be the subject of their frolics. Until it is ready, (Monday week,) UNSWORTH'S "Lucretia Borgia" will be repeated every night.

KELLY & LEON are to revive their clever parody on the "Grand Duchess" next week. This is the piece whose title offended the Parisian critics as being a cruelty to OFFENBACH—*i. e.*, "The Grand Dutch S, or the Cheese Knife of My Old Man."

The queue of gentlemen about the Academy of Music last Thursday, purchasing tickets for Miss KELLOGG'S first concert, almost equaled the famous Dickens ticket lines.

The "Lancashire Lass," and not "Blow for Blow," is the new piece by Mr. BYRON, which Mr. WALLACK has in rehearsal, and is to produce next week.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK made her last appearance at the Academy of Music last evening in *Medea*. On Monday night she will make her *début* this season in Boston, at the old Continental Theatre, which is now called "The Olympic," and of which Mr. J. B. BOOTH has become the manager.

Miss CELIA LOGAN is now playing *Pearl Cortlandt*, in "Under the Gaslight," at Sadler's Wells Theatre, London.

Mrs. JULIA BENNETT BARROW has recently been seriously ill. She is recovering and will shortly return to the stage.

Mr. JEROME RAVEL and LEOTARD, the gymnast, arrived in New-York during the week. The Academy of Music is contemplated as the scene of LEOTARD'S *début*.

Mr. PERHAM, whose "Seven Mile Mirror" and gift enterprises may be remembered by New-Yorkers, died in Boston last Monday, aged 65 years.

Mrs. YELVERTON read in St. Louis on Friday last.

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT has given up his idea of going to California to live. The East has still charms for him. He played during the past week in Providence, supported by Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT and Mr. FRANK MAYO.

The St. Charles Theatre, New-Orleans, is to be opened on the 31st, with Mr. MARK SMITH, BEN DE BAR, and CHARLES POPE cast in "The Rivals."

BONFANTI and BETTY RIGL have appeared at the Theatre Comique in Boston under an engagement for six months.

On the 2d instant the old Pittsburg Theatre was sold at public auction for the benefit of heirs who had inherited it. It brought $90,000, Mr. WILLIAM CARR being the purchaser. It was built and opened thirty-five years ago; the first manager being F. C. WEMYSS, and the first stars A. A. ADAMS and Mr. EDWIN FORREST.

A new theatre is nearly finished for Hartford. STRONG, the artist of Niblo's, has gone on to paint the scenery.

The *Clipper* states that, "The Fusi-Yama Japs visited Toledo, Ohio, during the Ohio State Fair, and performed under canvas; but before they could show, the grasping License Committee of the place demanded, in addition to the license-money, forty-five tickets. The demand was complied with by having forty-five tickets printed on the coarsest yellow wrapping-paper, made twenty-four inches long and eighteen inches wide."

The Mobile Theatre opens its regular season on Oct. 19, and the improvements made in the interior during the Summer vacation make it look almost like a new place.

The receipts of the various places in San Francisco in August were: Alhambra, $13,226; Metropolitan, $23,181; Maguire's Opera House, $10,877; Olympic, $3,557; Anatomical Museum, $1,013.

The Charleston Theatre has opened for the Winter, with "Little Barefoot" as the first attraction.

Southern and Western criticism is "something all by itself." Here is an extract from a notice of "East Lynne," published in an Atlanta (Ga.) paper: "*Sir Francis* is frivolous, cool and malignant—the devil's grandson, sired by *Iago* upon *Lucretia Borgia*. SUTTON rendered the character with a conception nicely just, and an execution wholly accurate. His wickedness was well frozen—hardened with ice."

A Kansas City critic, in reviewing a performance of "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," and speaking of the personation of the drunkard, says: "It was natural, full of the idiosyncracies of liquor and the joyousness of its stimulus." He probably speaks from experience.

A Philadelphia critic thinks it very low of LOTTA, "or any pretty girl, to kick one foot at the audience while hiding behind the scenes"—and asks her to stop it.

"Aladdin" has replaced "Humpty Dumpty" in Cleveland.

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT appears at the Walnut-street Theatre on the 19th.

The California critics don't like Mrs. BOWERS' *Aurora Floyd* as well as EMILY JORDAN'S personation of that part.

Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS has engaged for Italian opera with a Parisian manager for a term of years

She expects to return home in the *Russia*, for a short stay previous to commencing her Paris engagement.

OLE BULL gives a concert in Syracuse on Wednesday next.

Mrs. LANDER will give two representations of "Elizabeth" in New-Haven next week.

The *Stage* says: "The principal lady members of the Lydia Thompson burlesque troupe were handsomely entertained at Delmonico's the other evening by some gentlemen friends."

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA has started from San Francisco on an overland concert tour. She will visit Salt Lake City. A correspondent describes the Salt Lake Theatre as a model establishment. It will hold 2,200 spectators.

Philadelphia is to have a new theatre on Broad-street—a bijou which, it is said, will not be surpassed by any in America. The stage boxes will be of plate glass, with fullest vision of stage and audience. It is said that Miss LAURA KEENE is to take the helm.

Mrs. W. D. SHEILDS, who was known when a child as MAGGIE GOURLEY, a member of the Marsh troupe of juveniles, died suddenly on her father's farm, in Sullivan County, a few days since.

An iron jaw man, so called, arrived in this City during the past week from Europe. He is pronounced one of the strongest men ever seen. While holding by his legs to a trapeze bar in the air he lifts a horse from the ground by his teeth, as well as performing many other wonderful feats of strength.

This little history is given in a California paper of the process of engaging the Japanese juggling troupes, and decoying them from Japan. The process involves much "red-tape diplomacy," and affords numerous opportunities for swindling parties who seek to contract. The first step to be taken in the game of "bagging" a Japanese troupe to take abroad is to secure the services of a broker, who charges a per cent. that is nearly equivalent to the principal. This broker then secures the aid of an interior Japanese broker, who is also a heavy "per center." The Japanese broker scours the interior and brings in troupes for inspection. The collected troupes give exhibitions of their skill before the party desiring to contract, and a selection is made. Single members of different troupes cannot be engaged. If one or two striking performers are observed in an otherwise indifferent troupe, they cannot be had unless the entire troupe is engaged, as single performers cannot be induced to break from their respective troupes. After a choice is made, a contract has to be entered into with the Government, and passports taken out through the Japanese Custom-house. By the time the contracting party is fairly embarked with his jugglers, he finds himself "juggled" out of a comfortable fortune, with the market in which he hopes to retrieve himself, thousands of watery miles away, and he naturally begins to feel that his wonderful "tub tricks" stand after all upon costly and uncertain bottoms.

Dramatic Notes from Abroad.

RISTORI is to appear this month in twelve plays, at the Trieste Theatre, for which she receives six thousand florins.

WILKIE COLLINS has been challenged to fight a duel by M. CRISAFULLI, manager of the Parisian Gaîté Theatre. WILKIE COLLINS did not want the "Woman in White" to be played at CRISAFULLI's theatre, and as CRISAFULLI paid no attention to his wishes, COLLINS wrote a letter to the *Figaro*, in which he called CRISAFULLI *Ce monsieur*. *Ce monsieur*, in Parisian French, means as much as "that miserable rascal," and so CRISAFULLI wants to get a chance to run a sword through the body of the English novelist.

An acrobat, now performing in a singing saloon in Glasgow, announces himself as "equilibrist to the Prince of Wales."

The "special religious services for the people" will be resumed at the following theatres on Sunday evening next: New Standard, Saddler's Wells, Pavilion, Victoria, Royal Amphitheatre, and the Metropolitan Music Hall.

It appears that the art of puffing was thoroughly understood half a century ago. The following is a copy of a handbill then extensively circulated, and just fished up from among forgotten things:

> "We, the Public of Toulouse,
> Invite all people to arrest Madame MARIA DORVAL when passing through any towns of the Kingdom, and not to release her unless she gives several representations. She will be known by her—
> Beautiful Figure,
> Rich Hair,
> Intellectual Countenance,
> Black Eyes,
> Delicious Mouth,
> Poetic Visage,
> And Pale Face."

The manager of the famous Thalia Theatre, in Hamburg, has published a card in which occurs the following passage: "The Thalia Theatre will not risk its well-earned reputation as one of the foremost German dramatic institutions by pandering to the vicious taste which, from Paris, threatens to invade the theatres of all countries. Obscene plays, deriving all their importance from exposing female forms to the gaze of prurient curiosity, will not be performed at this theatre. Authors who are infamous enough to write such plays, publishers who are mean enough to issue them, and actresses who are shameless enough to make the leading *rôles* in such plays specialties, need not apply to us; we do not want to have anything to do with them."

A few days ago, Mr. J. T. WOOLER, the dramatist, died at Fulham, in the house of his mother-in-law, at the comparatively early age of 45 years. The pieces written by Mr. WOOLER numbered upward of fifty.

OFFENBACH is composing another opera, "L'Ile de Perlutipan," an island which is said to be tenanted by nymphs as lithe as those who tripped in Calypso's Isle.

Another Cable to Europe.

We are informed that negotiations are being carried on with the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company, of this City, (who have by act of Congress the exclusive right of landing a cable on the coast of the United States, except the coast of Florida,) and some foreign capitalists, to join them in laying a cable direct to Belgium—arrangements having been perfected for securing a most liberal concession from the Government of that country. It is said responsible parties have signified their readiness to enter into a contract to put down a cable for £500,000. No doubt we will have many cables laid between America and Europe, and certain it is that those representing the least capital can serve the public at lowest tariff, and at the same time pay to their shareholders good dividends.

THE ROBERTSON HOMICIDE CASE.—Coroner FLYNN held an inquest, yesterday, at the Morgue, over the body of MARY A. ROBERTSON, who died from the effects of a kick in the abdomen. It will be remembered that Mrs. ROBERTSON was sitting at the door of her domicile, at No. 19 Mulberry-street, on the evening of the 4th inst., and seeing a man and woman fighting in the street, she attempted to separate them, but was assaulted in turn and driven up stairs. When she gained her room she endeavored to hide from her pursuer by creeping into bed, and was in that helpless predicament when a man known as JAMES HARRINGTON, and who has served two terms in the Penitentiary for assaults upon Policemen, entered the room and leaped upon the bed, and kicked the unfortunate woman in the abdomen. Mrs. ROBERTSON was removed in a dying condition to the hospital, where her *ante-mortem* statement was taken by the Coroner. HARRINGTON was arrested by the Sixth Precinct Police, and he has remained in the Tombs ever since. The evidence taken yesterday presented no new features, and the further investigation was adjourned until Monday next.

NATURALIZATION IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The work of naturalization in Westchester County, has been very brisk this Fall. Yesterday there was a large party at the Court-house in White Plains, to be made citizens. A large majority of those naturalized are from the lower towns in the county, and of all those who have been made citizens, probably nine-tenths are from the lower towns. There have about three hundred and seventy-five taken out their final papers, and about one hundred their declaration papers. In no previous year has there been so many naturalized, the average for some years will not exceed more than forty or fifty. Probably four-fifths of those naturalized will vote the Democratic ticket, as they are made citizens by that party.

CATHOLIC LADIES' FAIR IN BROOKLYN.—A grand Fair will be opened at Sawyer's Music Rooms, corner Fulton-avenue and Jay-street, Brooklyn, on next Tuesday, 20th inst., and be continued for four days. It will be in aid of the Church and free schools of St. Malachy's Parish, East New-York, and under the charge of the ladies of that parish, generously assisted by other gentle sisters of charity of Brooklyn and New-York. These schools are free to all, irrespective of class or religion. The special prizes are alike elegant and numerous.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—P. de Rivera, of the French Legation, and Gen. James Longstreet, are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. J. Kilpatrick, of New-Jersey, and Gen. Waite, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Warren, U. S. A., is at the Albemarle Hotel. Hon. Lansing Prays, of Albany, Gen. J. B. Gardner, U. S. A., and Hon. L. B. Boomer, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. M. Brayman, U. S. A., is at the Union-place Hotel.

TELEGRAMS.

Attempted Assassination of Gen. Prim at Madrid.

Appointment of a New Captain-General for Cuba.

Another Assassination Attempted by Fenians in Ireland.

SPAIN.

Attempted Assassination of Gen. Prim at Madrid.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The *Gaulois* (newspaper) has a story to-day of an attempt to shoot Gen. PRIM at Madrid. The attempt was unsuccessful and the assassin was immediately arrested, but was afterward set at liberty by Gen. PRIM himself.

A New Captain-General of Cuba Appointed.

MADRID, Saturday, Oct. 17.

ROS DE OLANA, Count of Almina, has been appointed Captain-General of Cuba.

Gen. DULCE, who was appointed Captain-General of Cuba by the Spanish authorities, has declined on account of ill health.

SERRANO and TOPETE have arrived at Saragossa. They had a triumphal entry, and the wildest enthusiasm was manifested.

The coinage system of Spain will be radically changed so as to conform to that of France.

A President of the Supreme Court Appointed.

MADRID, Saturday, Oct. 17.

AGUIRRE has been made President of the Supreme Court.

A Minister to England Appointed by the New Government.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The Government of Spain has appointed RIOS ROSAS Minister to England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An Inspector Shot at While Trying to Capture a Fenian.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Dispatches received to-day from Rathkeale, Ireland, state that Inspector MURPHY, while attempting to capture O'BRIEN, the Fenian prisoner, who escaped a few days ago, was fired at by concealed parties, and slightly wounded.

A Banquet to be Given to Lord Salisbury at Manchester.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce will give a banquet to Lord SALISBURY on the 27th. REVERDY JOHNSON will be a guest.

SAXONY.

Further Disturbances at Dresden.

DRESDEN, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Further tumults occurred here yesterday among the commissionaires, but were promptly suppressed.

GEN. BUTLER.

The Suits Brought Against Him by Kimberley & Bros., of Baltimore, and C. W. Wooley—Argument in Opposition to the Motion to Quash the Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The cases against Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER of KIMBERLEY & BROS., for the recovery of certain moneys, and Col. CHAS. W. WOOLEY, for $100,000 damages for false imprisonment, the opening of which were published in the TIMES of Sunday last, were resumed to-day in the Superior Court. Hon. WM. MEADE ADDISON and Hon. R. J. BRENT, both prominent lawyers, appeared as counsel for KIMBERLEY & BROS., and proceeded to respond to the motion made on last Saturday by Hon. CALEB CUSHING, Gen. BUTLER's counsel, to quash the whole proceedings on the ground that the act of arrest of Gen. BUTLER was a violation of the Constitution and the common law.

Mr. ADDISON opened the argument by paying a handsome tribute to Hon. CALEB CUSHING, one of the most brilliant legal lights in the land, but thought he had undertaken a hopeless task in the defence of his client in a cause in which all the recognized laws of the land held him amenable. Referring at length to the laws of England relative to exemption from arrest or detention of members of Parliament, and comparing those laws with similar enactments in America, he took opposite grounds most decidedly to Mr. CUSHING, and cited almost innumerable authorities in support of this theory. He contended that Gen. BUTLER has violated the civil laws, and was just as liable to be held to answer as any other citizen, and his refusal to respond to a summons of the Court was still another palpable violation of these same laws. If Congressmen were to be exempt from arrest or prosecution, what excesses might not some evil-disposed men commit? THOMAS H. BENTON, for instance, was in the United States Senate thirty years. Suppose he had been allowed exemption for that period from just such suits as these were? Did the laws justify such a thing? Assuredly not. Referring to COKE's opinion, upon which Mr. CUSHING founded perhaps the greater part of his argument, Mr. ADDISON declared that the declarations of Lord COKE would always command respect, but they were not all to be considered orthodox when contradicted by so many others equally able and equally noted. He produced many English authorities of a later date contradicting the ground taken by COKE in declaring members of Parliament exempt from all actions at law during their term, and cited cases wherein they had been held amenable and were forced to answer. He pronounced the argument of Mr. CUSHING as fallacious in the extreme, and so untenable that he entertained no doubt but that the honorable Court would not entertain the same.

His speech occupied some three hours, and was listened to with marked attention by a large assemblage, comprising many very prominent lawyers from all parts of the country. It was generally conceded to be a very able effort.

Mr. BRENT followed in behalf of the plaintiffs. He also paid a glowing compliment to the ability of Mr. CUSHING, but did not think this case was one of such vast national importance as the learned counsel claimed. It had been alleged that if the precedent were established of allowing the arrest of Congressmen, it would be a great national calamity. He did not think so. There had been numerous cases of a similar kind tried in our courts before, and none of them ever created the amount of excitement this one had. There was no good reason for it. Congressmen had been prosecuted before, and had always answered. Senator SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, was once prosecuted in a similar way, and his motion to dismiss the case was denied emphatically by Hon. Judge WILEY. He (SPRAGUE) did not appeal to Congress to throw around him its mantle of protection, but responded to the suit and met it quickly and respectfully. In this case, however, the defendant presumed to dispute the powers of the courts, and, although he declined to respond to the respectful summons of the Sheriff, still declared through his counsel that he had been arrested, and said arrest being a violation of constitutional law, therefore the proceedings should be quashed. Mr. BRENT denied that he had been arrested, claiming that he had only been served with a process, and summoned to appear, and in proof of this denial of arrest, he produced a card from Gen. BUTLER himself, published in the Boston papers, denying the statement of arrest himself, and attempting also to deny the charges made by the plaintiffs. Either Gen. BUTLER was wrong himself, or else his counsel was wrong, for they contradicted each other. He continued at length to confirm the declarations made by his colleague Mr. ADDISON, citing numerous well-known authorities to bear him out, among them Chief Justice BRIDGEMAN, Judge STORY, Chief Justice TANEY, the Constitution, JEFFERSON's Manual, BRIGHTLEY and others.

At the conclusion of his remarks, which lasted for over three hours, the Court adjourned until Monday next, when Hon. WILLIAM SCHLEY will close for the defendant BUTLER, and the case will be given to the Court, a decision being looked for on Wednesday. The Court-room was densely packed throughout the entire day, and the interest in the case continues unabated.

Particulars of the Seizure of the Steamboat Hesper by Rebels in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Oct. 17.

The destruction of the arms on board the steamer *Hesper* is still the cause of much excitement. The Democratic papers assert that the arms were destroyed by Radicals for the purpose of making political capital; also, that the arms were not the property of the State of Arkansas. The Republican papers, on the other hand, assert that the arms were destroyed by Kuklux. Capt. JNO. FORD, of the steamtug *Nettie Jones*, which was impressed by the raiders, gives the particulars of the seizure, which are, in substance, as follows:

The steamtug *Nettie Jones*, Capt. FORD, left the wharf on Thursday afternoon, for Pickering, having a barge in tow. The tug reached her destination and landed a line, but had scarcely made fast, when the scene was covered by men, securely masked, probably 100 in number. They quickly boarded the tug, took possession of the pilot-house and engine-room, and ordered the Captain to start down the river. He accordingly ordered one of the crew to cast off the line, and in a few minutes the tug was rapidly steaming down the river through the Chute. Upon taking possession, the new commander kept a vigilant eye on the crew, not allowing any one of them to leave his post, the engineer was not permitted to oil the machinery. When approaching Cat Island, twenty-five miles below, and near the Arkansas shore, Capt. FORD was ordered to run the tug alongside of the little steamer *Hesper*, which was tied up, wooding. During the trip the leaders of the party informed Capt. FORD that they intended overhauling the *Hesper* and destroying the arms, but that orders had been issued to the men to harm no one, and to respect all other property. In obedience to orders, Capt. FORD ran the tug alongside, which was no sooner accomplished, than, leaving two of their number in the pilot-house, two in the engine-room and one in the cabin, as a guard, over one of the crew who had insulted their leader, the party sprang aboard the *Hesper*. Little or nothing was said by the boarders, who evidently had an eye to business. They placed the crew under surveillance and commenced the work in hand. The gun boxes were broken open, the arms taken out and thrown into the river. Many guns were broken before they were thrown overboard. A large quantity of ammunition in the hold marked "sundries" was also thrown overboard. The party then quietly returned to the tug, leaving the *Hesper* in possession of the crew. Capt. HOUSTON, of the *Hesper*, and his brother, made for the woods as soon as the *Nettie* was seen. At midnight, the tug reached Point President's Island in the Chute below the city, and was run aground. The raiders were taken ashore in a skiff, which was signalled. Strict orders were given to Capt. FORD to remain in the Chute till daylight. The tug returned to the city this morning.

Troops Ordered South.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Saturday, Oct. 17.

Three companies of heavy artillery from the fort have been ordered South on temporary duty—Battery E, of the First Artillery, to Atlanta; Battery A, Third Artillery, to Columbia, S. C., and Battery C, Fifth Artillery, to Raleigh, N. C. They left at daylight this morning for their respective destinations.

Convention of Delegates from Emigrant Societies in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 17.

A convention of delegates from the Emigrant Societies of the United States, for the promotion of emigration and the protection of emigrants, met here to-day. A Committee on Business was appointed, and the Convention adjourned till Monday.

Second Assembly District Nomination.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 17.

Hon. EDWARD M. MADDEN was to-day nominated by acclamation by the Republican Convention for member of the Assembly for the Second Assembly District of Orange County.

The Snow-Storm Yesterday.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, Oct. 17.

A northwest snow-storm is raging here, which commenced at about 8 o'clock this morning. The air is thick with snow, and the ground is quite white.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, Oct. 17.

It is snowing fast. The wind is northeast.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Snow fell here last night to the depth of two and a half inches. It is freezing this morning.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 17.

There was a brisk snow-storm last night south of Watertown, Jefferson County, and at Mexico, Oswego County.

BANGOR, Maine, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Snow fell here to-day freely from 10 o'clock this morning until about 2 this afternoon, and some still remains on the ground. There is more in amount than has fallen so early in the season since our remembrance.

OWEN SOUND, Canada, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Snow fell early this morning to the depth of four inches, accompanied by a very heavy gale, which it is feared will damage the shipping on the Lake. The schooner *Maple Leaf* ran in here for shelter, with the loss of the jib-boom and three of the crew injured.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 17.

The ground is slightly covered with snow this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The weather is cold. The first snow of the season is now falling.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 17.

A thick northeast snow-storm commenced here at 9 o'clock. The thermometer indicates 40°.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 17—1 P. M.

The snow has ceased, and the weather is clearing up.

LEWISTON, Me., Saturday, Oct. 17.

It is snowing heavily here. The thermometer has fallen rapidly since yesterday.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 17.

A quite perceptible fall of snow occurred here between 12 o'clock and 1 o'clock P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL FALL.—On Friday afternoon an unknown man, aged 55 years, and who is supposed to be R. D. HALL, from papers found on his person, fell in Greenwich-street, near Fulton, in a state of seeming intoxication, when he sustained such injuries in the head as rendered him insensible. The Third Ward Police removed him to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued during the night. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified to hold an inquest.

ACCIDENTS.—Mrs. MARY MAHONEY was dangerously injured yesterday by falling down stairs at No. 59 Division-street. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital....EDWARD EWERS, aged 40, was severely injured by being caught in the machinery of the saw-mill No. 293 Monroe-street. He was taken home....MICHAEL CREAGHE, aged 60 years, walked off the pier foot of Ninety-second-street, E. R., while intoxicated, and was rescued by the bystanders.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—Last evening PATRICK DONOHUE and his wife, residing at No. 638 East Thirteenth-street, quarreled, and during the *mêlee* PATRICK struck his wife on the head with a club, inflicting a dangerous wound. DONOHUE was arrested and locked up at the Union Market Police Station.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An unknown man was run over and instantly killed, at Ninety-first-street, by an extra freight train on the Hudson River Railroad. The remains were removed to the Morgue for identification.

MINOR ITEMS.—WM. PRUMFEY, while working at the foot of Bank-street, was seriously injured by a heavy stone falling upon him. Taken to Bellevue Hospital....MARTIN TRACY, of No. 19 Vandam-street, while at work on Pier No. 8 North River, was crushed between a steamer and the dock and seriously injured. Taken to New-York Hospital....HENRY BURNHAM, of No. 619 Ninth-avenue, fell down the hatchway of the ship *Endeavor* at Pier No. 18 East River, and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....WM. WALKMAN, of No. 451 Pearl-street, fell overboard at Pier No. 34 East River, and was rescued from drowning.

AN ADROIT ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN.—Last evening a respectable looking man entered the jewelry store of Mr. JAMES MCMURRAY, No. 215 Fulton-street, and asked to examine some diamond rings with a view to making a purchase. He was shown several rings by the clerk, one of which was valued at $250; that one the gentleman picked up, remarking that it would suit him, but he had scarcely finished his sentence before he was on the street. The clerk at once gave the thief chase, but he was not speedy enough, for the gentleman with the ring was out of sight in Pierrepont-street in a trice. Neither the thief nor the ring could be tracked any further than the corner of Court and Pierrepont streets.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94¾ for both money and the account. American securities open firm at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds firmer at.......72¾
Illinois Centrals.......96
Erie Railway Shares.......32¼

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 17—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.......10⅞d.
Middling Orleans.......11d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 17,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Petroleum is dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17—11:15 A. M.

Sperm Oil, £1.0 ℔ ton. Whale Oil firm, Tallow, 49s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17—2 P. M.

Consols closed at 94¾ for money and the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds.......72¾
Illinois Centrals.......96½
Erie Shares.......32¼

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 17—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firmer, but not quotably higher.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Cheese has advanced to 63s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Pork firm.

PRODUCE—Tallow has advanced to 50s. Linseed Cakes, £11 10s.@£11 15s.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17—2 P. M.

Tallow has advanced to 94¾ 5s. Other articles unchanged.

HAVRE, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Cotton opened quiet at 135f. ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Oct. 17—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 78¾@78⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 69f. 97c.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17—Evening.

PRODUCE—Tallow is excited. There has been a large business doing to-day, and prices closed higher at 50s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Petroleum closed at 49½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, Oct. 17.

COTTON—The market closed firmer at 136f. ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

Passengers Sailed.

In the steamship Ville de Paris, for Havre via Brest—Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Parker, 3 children and 3 servants, D. C. Bacon, Mr. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. de Forest, Julia M. de Forest, Lockwood de Forest, Miss Cames, Baron Stoeckl, Russian Minister; Mme. Stoeckl, Master Stoeckl and 2 servants, Miss Howard, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Carpenter and child, Miss L. C. Chancellor, Miss Mary Kay, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Kahn, Baron Boilleau and son, W. P. Fetridge, Miss Fanny Fetridge, Miss Florence Fetridge, Mrs. S. G. Ward, 2 Misses Ward and maid, Mrs. Jacob Foster, Mrs. Lucy Adams, Mr. Strickland, Miss Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hamilton, Miss M. A. Hamilton, Miss J. S. Hamilton, Miss E. S. Hamilton, Miss E. G. Hamilton, Master T. S. Hamilton, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Davis, Miss Davis, Boston; Colonel and Mrs. A. Alexander, Miss M. C. and Miss A. G. Alexander, Mr. A. A. Alexander, Philadelphia; W. D. Rowland, Mrs. V. Rowland, Miss V. Rowland, Miss C. Rowland, Miss Bessie H. Crane, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Hy. A. Wight and three children, Detroit; J. G. Marshall, J. Scott, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Evans, Mrs. D. E. Evans, Miss Baker, Albany; Miss F. McGinnis, Master Frank Chamberlain, New-York; Mr. F. Beals, Miss Emma Dennie, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. C. Lina, 3 children and 2 servants, New-York; Mrs. J. F. Rathbone, Miss Rathbone, Lenox, Mass.; S. B. Hard, Mrs. Hard, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Sheppard, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Back, 3 children, 2 servants, New-York; Miss Sarah and Miss Lilian Clarke, New-York; Mr. McDougall, New-York; Mr. H. N. Slater, Jr., and son, Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylies, 4 children and servant, Mr. E. Baylies, New-York; Miss Vernon, Newport; Miss Emma Miller, New-York; Hy Chapman, Montreal; Mrs. Coggill, child and nurse, New-York; Mrs. Geo. G. Munger, 4 children and servant, Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Chapin, Mrs. L. H. Chapin, New-York; Miss Mary Osborn, Waterville, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. Bacharach, J. Bacharach, New-York; Albert Dailey, Providence; Alex. S. Fiske, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. F. Michel and son, Paris; Mrs. E. A. Brush, Miss Brush, E. R. Brush, New-York; B. B. Tompkins, Newport; V. M. Moore, W. H. Wing, New-York; Miss Sarah Sibley, Miss Minnie Adams, Detroit; O. E. Cromwell, New-York; Chas. Mason, Boston; Mme. Calderon de la Barca, Mlle. Leila Addison and maid, Madrid; L. Haymann, Paris; Mr. Otto H. Horkheimer, E. Frank, New-York; Mrs. F. E. Budd, Philadelphia; A. Aub, A. Stedtthauer, New-York; Ernest Frignet, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Leavitt, New-York; Mr. Gaudin, Bordeaux; W. D. Bell, Philadelphia; F. Holzinger, Jas. Warren, Wm. Warren, Mr. Teissier, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Chamberlain, Mr. Labourier and wife, Dr. C. C. Jewett, Mrs. C. W. Ellis, Mr. Coudert, Miss E. M. Benjamin, Miss A. Byron, L. Fichet, Chas. Bercier, A. A. Plant, G. H. Galliet, Mrs. Grandchamp, C. F. Southgate, Miss B. Sahr, J. Goggin, New-York; Mr. Masceas, Spain; E. J. d'Escalon, Havana; A. Joe, S. Bertschy, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John Carpenter, Philadelphia; E. Dupre, E. Beauchamp, E. Bourgeois, Montreal; Mrs. Esnault and child, New-York; Rev. Mr. Koenig, Rev. Mr. John Reinbolt, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Cabray, New-York.

OCT. 17.—*In steamship Denmark, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. M. Stone, Miss Stone, Mrs. E. J. Lucas, Miss Lucas, Miss Hubberton, John F. Stratton, F. C. Robinson, Moses Slater, Mrs. Isabel Thomas, Miss Back, S. Snopland, Thomas Renshaw, Masters William and Charles Ormond, Mark Smith, S. Dickinson, John Shoesmith, Wm. Mayward, Mr. and Mrs. Gad Bury, John C. Wade, Louis Redan, C. Burke, J. L. Babe, Mr. and Mrs. John Griffin, R. J. Sharpley, Charles Stratton, Miss Clawson, Edward G. Cawson and 115 in the steerage.

OCT. 17.—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Estlan, Miss Jane Fowler, Mrs. Geo. Crocker and son, Rev. H. S. Jessup, wife and child; Miss E. D. Everett, Miss Cerruth, A. Frink and wife, M. B. Gorsia and son, W. B. Maal and wife, Mr. Reise, O. J. Kerslake, James Y. Lee, Mr. Caulborn, Mr. Lockhart, John Dickinson, Richard Jones, John Hockney, A. C. J. Bredenbury, David Bell, Rev. Joseph Keller, Rev. Jos. O. Callaghan, Rev. Joseph Stumpe, John M. Douglas, Mrs. Jane Beach.

OCT. 17.—*In steamship Iowa, for Glasgow, Liverpool, &c.*—Henry Parslow, Chas. G. Wilson, Leonard W. Volk, Daniel C. Shelby, John Stewart, R. S. Crabbie, Mrs. Crabbie, Miss Crabbie, and 2 children, Wm. Grindley, Henry Lawton, Mrs. Lawton, Richard Stevens, Thomas Young, Thomas Philp, Jas. Fraser, Joseph Lang, Herdman Alling, Edward Wells, Mrs. Wells, Edward Wells, Jr., John C. Earle, John Thompson, Edward H. Moritz, Mrs. A. Tracy, and other passengers in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Mrs. George Anderson, 2 children and servant, Mrs. N. M. Curtis, 2 children and servant, Mrs. T. L. Kinsey, child and servant, Mrs. Wm. Wade, 2 children and servant, Mrs. M. J. Cheeney and child, Mr. and Mrs. N. Staples, Miss M. C. Blunt and son, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bruce, Mrs. J. S. Wallace, Mrs. H. C. Bardwell, Miss P. Thompson, Mrs. C. H. Thompson, Major B. R. Perkins, Miss H. M. Leonard, Miss H. C. Foote, Miss S. H. Champrey, E. F. Davis, W. Redwood, D. Marks, Mrs. Setley, Miss Setley, A. F. Leman, Capt. Goldsmith, Capt. Crawford, Mrs. Brailsford, Mrs. Cleveland, Miss C. Wharfine, Miss C. Bent, J. W. Bean, Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. G. F. Carr, Miss A. Tibbetts, Abraham Jacobs, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Goodnow, Miss E. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Foote, G. A. Foote, G. S. Comstock, Miss C. S. Dickson, Miss A. E. Howe, John Gray, Mrs. R. R. Gould, James A. Hunter, Miss F. Geratt.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah—Thos. L. Richardson, Thos. Creven, Adam Stern, Wm. C. Mancel, Mr. Culliman, G. J. Mills, wife and 3 children, James Boag and wife, John McGilvray, Robert Stack, M. F. Tully, Wm. G. Hawes, Mr. Craig, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Schwaio and 2 children, Arthur G. Baldwin, G. Cassin, Chas. Moore, A. H. Davis, J. Blumenthal, C. M. Davis.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cleopatra, from Savannah—H. P. Gray, G. R. Smith, Dr. W. F. Shine and wife, B. P. Johnson, D. Ladd, T. D. Betts, L. Lippmann, A. C. Lomenius, B. E. Jones, Miss Jennie Walls, Mary Fisher, E. M. Goodrich, C. B. Fisher, Mrs. E. A. Stewart, George James and wife, E. A. Van Sickle, E. A. Botsford, J. H. Franklin, Wm. Hubbard, Mrs. J. A. Hurlburt, Miss Hurlburt, Master Hurlburt, Wm. A. Wheeler.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sunrises.... 6 14 | Sun sets.... 5 16 | Moon sets.... 7 30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 30 | Gov. Island.10 19 | Hell Gate.... 11 41

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Atalanta, (Br.,) Dixon, London, Howland & Aspinwall; City of London, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; United States, Norton, New-Orleans, S. Stevens; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Gen. Sedgwick, Gilderdale, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Georgia, Smith, Fernandina, J. K. Roberts; R. Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Novelty, Tufts, Philadelphia; Bienville, Baker, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Salvor, Hallett, Alexandria, J. Hand.

Ships Wm. Frothingham, Black, Antwerp, W. Salem & Co.; Sumter, Keene, Charleston, Benner, Brown & Co.

Barks Aeolus, (Norw.,) Kinedson, Cork for orders, Edye & Brock; Auguste, (N. G.,) Ehrhard, Falmouth for orders, Edye & Brock; Highland Mary, (Br.,) Cooke, Cork for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Mary A. Troop, (Br.,) Cain, St. John, N. B., Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Mary Cully, (Br.,) Day, St. John's, N. F., G. H. Brewer; Memphis, (Br.,) Sanford, Cow Bay, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Ellen H., (Br.,) Dwyer, St. John, N. B., and Savannah, P. I. Nevius & Son; David Owen, Chadbourne, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton; Little Lucy, (Br.,) Cunningham, Montevideo, B. A. Heney & Co.; Idalia, (Br.,) Gordon, Georgetown, P. I., G. H. Brewer; S. A. Holbrook, (Dan.,) Holbrook, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Albatross, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Landora, (Br.,) Howard, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; G. W. Morris, (Br.,) Morris, Halifax, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; D. S. Soule, Soule, Boston, Brockway & Soule; Ann, Steel, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; Penniman, Dixon, Marseilles, Jas. Henry; Jennie Clark, (Br.,) Roberts, Neuvitas, Henry & Parker.

Schooners Adrian, Everett, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; D. L. Sturges, Taylor, Richmond, C. E. Staples; T. H. Shaw, Watts, Darien, Ga., L. C. Loud & Co.; Kate Scranton, Peckner, Providence, H. W. Jackson; E. T. Smith, Harvey, Bristol, H. W. Jackson; Mapson Bowers, Jackson, Baltimore, M. B. Bedell; Caroline, Rose, Wareham, H. W. Jackson; H. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Isabel, Denison, Kingston; Oneco, Crowell, Waltham, Ferguson & Wood; W. P. Hunt, Deery, Boston, H. W. Jackson; Helen, Northrup, Providence, H. W. Jackson.

Arrived.

Steamship Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen Oct. 3, and Southampton 6th, with mdse. and 582 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had strong W. and S. W. winds the entire passage.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Oct. 8, on the passage from New-York to Savannah, Wm. Fulleda, a coal-passer, died of delirium tremens, and was buried at sea.

Steamship Mettis, Davis, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Brig Rio Grande, (Belg.,) Rockart, Rio Grande 60 ds., with hides and wool to Thompson & Co. Crossed the equator Sept. 15, in lon. 33, and has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Geo. S. Berry, Bradley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig Nathaniel Stevens, Sanders, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig Gen. Hall, New-Haven.

[illegible] Anna, Mex., Sept. 8, via Key West Oct. 4, with mahogany to Moller & Thebaud—vessel to Good & Mayer. Oct. 11, in the Gulf Stream, experienced a heavy N. E. gale, during which split foresail, jib and gaff-topsail; had light pleasant weather the remainder of the passage, and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Mary Kelly, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Agnew, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. gales, and split fore and mainsails; off Barnegat, experienced a heavy blow from N., and split all light sails.

Schr. Julia R. Floyd, Squires, Indianola and Lavacca 20 ds., with hides, wool and cotton to N. L. McCready & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. winds; burst two jibs and split mainsail. Left at Indianola, brig Belle of the Bay, and schrs. Julia R. Ryder and Palmer, waiting cargo.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, Brodwick, Charleston, S. C., 10 ds., with timber to order.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. T. B. Smith, Butler, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Jos. Rogers, May, Elizabethport, for Portland, Conn.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. William, Jones, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Edward L. Anthony, Taylor, Rondout, for Stonington.

Schr. Superior, Hart, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Rutland, Stevens, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. James Story, Hale, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. Comet, Doane, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Chas. W. Bently, Hall, Boston.

Schr. Fred. Hall, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Maria Jane, Gardner, Norwich.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Perry, Bristol.

Schr. Tickler, Smith, George's Banks.

Schr. Martha, Raynor, Dutch Island.

Schr. Just, Burns, New-Haven.

Schr. Charles Northam, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ella, Dray, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Oregon, Dibble, Mystic.

Schr. Polladium, Ryder, Fall River.

Schr. Emma Ellen, Brewer, Hartford.

Schr. Hero, Matthews, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind heavy, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Ville de Paris, for Havre; Iowa, for Glasgow; City of London and Denmark, for Liverpool; Atalanta, for London; United States, for New-Orleans; Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond. Ships James Foster, Jr., for Liverpool; Maria C. Day, for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 17—Arr. bark Shawmut, from Cadiz via Gloucester; brig Bocabee, from Gottenburg.

Below—Brig Stockton, from Gottenburg. In entering the harbor to-day in the snow-storm, got ashore on Winthrop Head Bar, where she now remains.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 17—Arr. schr. W. B. Mann, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamship Manhattan, for New-York; brig John Pierce, Matanzas; schrs. Harriet Thomas, Boston; Enchantress, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 17—Arr. U. S. steamer Yantic, from the Norfolk Navy-yard. There is a large fleet of coasters in the harbor.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 15—Arr. schrs. W. W. Brainard, Bangor for Hartford; Mary L. Van Kirk, Richmond for Boston.

Oct. 16—Arr. schrs. Unexpected, (Br.,) Providence for St. Johns; D. W. Bisbee, Camden for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 17—Arr. steamship George Washington, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16—The U. S. steamer Pensacola sld. to-day for Lopaz, and the steamer Resoca on a cruise. The following whaleships were spoken in August in the Ochotzk Sea: Adeline, 7 whales; N. J. Roach, 525 bbls of oil.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 17—Arr. steamship Leo, from New-York.

Cld. steamships Montgomery and San Salvador, for New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Pointer, Nichols, hence for Providence, which ran ashore on Hallett's Point, Hell Gate, and sunk off Riker's Island on Friday night, 16th inst., was pumped out by the steamer Anna Winants on Saturday, and towed to this City for repairs.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 17.—The Br. brig F. H. Odiorne, Capt. Sutherland, hence for Pictou in ballast, went ashore yesterday afternoon on the ledge between Fort Preble and Cape Cottage. It is expected she will come off at high water.

Spoken, &c.

Agnes—schr., from Santa Anna, Mex., for New-York, Oct. 9, lat. 31 58, lon. 77 50.

Brilliant—brig, from Santa Anna, Mex., for New-York, Oct. 2, lat. 24 32, lon. 82 43.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, Sept. 24, brig A. Greenough, for Boston, to sail next day; brig Alice Starritt, for New-York in 3 or 4 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 17.—The steamship Erin, Capt. Webster, of the National line, from New-York Oct. 3, arrived here to-day, on her way to Liverpool.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Address Pollak & Son, Manufacturers of genuine meerschaum goods; wholesale and retail. Stores, No. 485 Broadway and No. 27 John-st., middle of the block. Also, repairing done. Wax boiling, $1.

Cure Your Cough, Use Campbell's Troches; the best in use. For sale at depot, CAMPBELL'S Pharmacy, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

Hudson's Cancel Stamp, Warranted, at $10. Agents wanted at No. 254 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

CONGREVE.—At Liverpool, England, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, after a short illness, CHARLES CONGREVE, of this City, in his 70th year.

Though from home, he was not among strangers. His last necessities were ministered to by his son Walter, and by kind and loving friends. His remains were interred on Saturday, 17th inst., at his native place, Sheffield, Yorkshire.

GRIM.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 17, at No. 321 East 49th-st., CHARLES F. GRIM, late of the New-York Bar, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

HOPPS.—In New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 17, HELEN L. MASON, wife of Clark S. Hopps.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 51 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Flushing, L. I., for interment.

LANE.—On Saturday, Oct. 17, EDWARD H. LANE, youngest son of Richard H. and Sarah E. Lane, aged 10 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of the parents, in 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Monday, Oct. 19, at 1½ o'clock.

LENT.—At Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 17, ALBERT A. LENT, aged 28 years and 2 months, son of W. G. Lent, of Tremont, N. Y.

Funeral services will be held at No. 478 Lexington-av. on Monday, Oct. 19, at 1 o'clock.

LONGSTREET.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, MARY JANE DILKS, wife of Archibald C. Longstreet, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, George W. Dilks, No. 118 Macdougal-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MORSE.—At Kissingen, Germany, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, RICHARD C. MORSE, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church on Wednesday morning, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock.

WATSON.—On Saturday, Oct. 17, after a long and painful illness, JAMES WATSON, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 58 Spring-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS FIXTURES.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMULU,
OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS FOR sale at all respectable Art Stores. Catalogues mailed free by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

POLITICAL.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Seventh Assembly District Grant and Griswold Club, will be held at their rooms, No. 611 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND and Prof. BATCHELLER will address the meeting, and Prof. DENNISON will recite a patriotic poem. SALEM P. RUSSELL, President.
C. B. [illegible], Secretary.

POLITICAL.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

MASS MEETING OF WAR DEMOCRATS IN FAVOR OF GEN. GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

Those of Democratic antecedents, who wish to retain the entire Union upon principles that are just;

Who believe that the debt incurred in suppressing the rebellion is a sacred obligation;

Who insist that the plighted faith of the nation shall not be violated, and that its name and credit shall not be disgraced;

Who desire to treat the States lately in rebellion with lenient justice, but who will not consent to surrender the Government to Southern rebels, still insisting that the rebellion was right, and still boasting of continued devotion to the "Lost Cause;"

Who are opposed to the repudiating doctrines of the New-York platform, and to the revolutionary manifesto of one of its candidates;

And who believe that peace, safety and prosperity for the whole country will be secured by the election of Gen. GRANT. All such are requested to meet at

THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 21,
at 8 o'clock.

The following gentlemen have been invited and will address the meeting:

Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Hon. HENRY G. STEBBINS,
Hon. HENRY NICOLL,
Hon. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING.

NEW-YORK, October, 1868.

Henry Nicoll,
Moses Taylor,
Edwards Pierrepont,
James Hurry,
Frank Work,
William Cutting,
James W. Smith,
Edward Weston,
Frederic De Bilier,
Richard Berry,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
O. D. F. Grant,
David Babcock,
John W. Edmonds,
H. Molton,
Joseph Colwell,
D. Randolph Martin,
Frederick S. Westbrook,
William H. Hays,
Prosper M. Wetmore,
George Wilkes,
Levi A. Dowley,
John E. Work,
Peter Cooper,
Thomas F. Carhart,
William Watson,
Henry Clews,
James H. Hall,
I. M. McJimsey,
Dr. A. Jacoby,
Dr. G. Krackowitzer,
R. A. Whitthaus,
C. K. Garrison,
Alex. T. Stewart,
William F. Havemeyer,
Charles A. Secor,
Francis B. Cutting,
John W. Hamersley,
Charles F. Blake,
Henry G. Stebbins,
Zeno Secor,
William H. Webb,
C. V. S. Roosevelt,
Henry Meyer,
William H. Harbeck,
Denis McCarthy,
J. Q. Jones,
A. Morton Ferris,
Isaac P. Martin,
Abraham R. Van Nest,
Gerardus Boyce,
Samuel Secor,
George T. Adee,
George G. Sickles,
John Wheeler,
Charles K. Graham,
Effingham Townsend,
Henry D. Ingalls,
George B. Butler,
Edward R. Jones,
Edward Haight,
William P. Miller,
Joseph Seligman,
Frederic Kuhne,
James McCullough,
William Kemble,
Samuel Sloan,
Henry Hilton,
Andrew Carrigan, and many others.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 10, 1868.
Joseph Blumenthal, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned citizens of the Fifteenth Assembly District find that for many reasons it becomes necessary for them to act independently upon the nomination of a member of Assembly for this district, and as we have carefully canvassed the merits of those whom we would like to honor with such a nomination, we can find none more deserving and possessing the confidence of the citizens of this district to a higher degree than yourself. We therefore take pleasure in offering to you this nomination, independent of all party organizations, and hope you will give us a favorable reply at an early day, promising, if accepted by you, that we will use all efforts to the promotion of your election.

Respectfully yours,

J. D. Little, M. D., 417 W. 28th-st.
S. Stettheimer, 232 W. 39th-st.
G. R. Walker, 429 W. 37th-st.
G. Spangenmacher, 459 8th-av.
J. Fanning, 38th-st. & 8th-av.
D. Meyer, 264 W. 38th-st.
S. Brownold, 440 W. 34th-st.
B. Duncan, 262 W. 39th-st.
S. H. Heimerdinger, 418 8th-av.
W. P. Burke, 315 W. 39th-st.
J. L. Falk, 245 W. 34th-st.
A. Siegel, 210 W. 33d-st.
E. Fitzpatrick, 28th-st. & 11th-av.
J. Lansberg, 473 7th-av.
E. D. Young, 410 W. 28th-st.
L. Fersenheimer, 355 W. 36th-st.
J. Adler, 309 W. 31st-st.
P. Laregy, 436 8th-av.
C. A. Slamm, 499 8th-av.
A. N. Cohn, 244 W. 39th-st.
E. Brown, 323 W. 33d-st.
D. Kempner, 347 W. 32d-st.
R. Black, 247 W. 36th-st.
W. Kautman, 479 8th-av.
S. Bloomfield, 493 8th-av.
A. M. Neuberger, 225 W. 33d-st.
H. Young, 466 8th-av.
E. Pfaff, 534 8th-av.
E. J. Sacharias, 233 W. 33d-st.
L. Burchard, 347 W. 35th-st.
A. Cohn, 213 W. 33d-st.
P. Talion, 39th-st. & 8th-av.
S. Gemler, 336 W. 32d-st.
H. Kann, 521 8th-av.
P. Molloy, 438 8th-av.
J. Sengstacker, 423 W. 27th-st.
S. M. McKeon, 451 8th-av.
L. Morris, 268 W. 31st-st.
Thos. Bogue, 447 8th-av.
D. Kleim, 251 W. 34th-st.
J. Sarner, 269 W. 33d-st.
L. Turk, 427 8th-av.
Jno. Early, 330 W. 38th-st.
A. Cohn, 213 W. 33d-st.
J. Rothschild, 242 W. 38th-st.
J. B. Connolly, 431 10th-av.
H. Meyers, 497 8th-av.
S. Obright, 381 8th-av.
M. Samter, 227 W. 36th-st.
A. Bernhard, 432 W. 33d-st.
A. S. Phillips, 151 W. 34th-st.
J. Kuppel, 401 8th-av.
Thos. Thedford, 263 9th-av.
S. Ederheimer, 269 W. 33d-st.
M. Leavy, 463 8th-av.
Thos. Early, 330 W. 32d-st.
F. Dombo, 249 W. 33d-st.
D. Swartz, 251 W. 33d st.
W. Smith, 417 W. 27th-st.
J. Rouskoll, 249 W. 33d-st.
J. M. Pollard, 417 W. 27th-st.
S. Loucheim, 413 8th-av.
L. Harris, 475 8th-av.
A. Zacharias, 266 W. 33d-st.
J. S. Ferguson, 415 W. 37th-st.
S. Kaufman, 242 W. 36th-st.
J. Homan, 469 8th-av.
M. Meyer, 497 8th-av.
J. Tiechman, 337 W. 36th-st.
R. Brownold, 440 W. 34th-st.
John Badt, 467½ 8th-av.
E. Levy, 507½ 8th-av.
And many others.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1868.

Messrs. J. D. Little, M.D., S. Stettheimer, P. McKeon, L. Morris, Geo. R. Walker, Thos. Bogue, G. Spangenmacher, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 10th inst., and to assure you of the heartfelt gratification its purpose gave me. It should be the pride and study of every man to deserve the good opinion of his friends, neighbors and the community generally, and certainly the tenor of your communication affords abundant reason for my satisfaction and thanks. I have given the same the careful and deliberate consideration it deserves, and after fully weighing the duties and responsibilities it imposes upon me, and the situation of affairs in our district with reference to the choice of Assemblyman, I take great pleasure in yielding to your wishes, and herewith accept the nomination you so kindly tender me, promising my best efforts to insure success, and confidently relying on your active aid and influence to accomplish that end. In conclusion I pledge myself to stand by this acceptance, and to be your candidate until the day of election under any and all circumstances.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT MESSIAH'S CHURCH, 7TH-AV., BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts., Rev. S. KRISTELLER, a converted Jew, preaches, SUNDAY, 18th, at 2 o'clock in German, and at 7½ P. M., in English; also MONDAY EVENING in German. These discourses, founded on Mosaic promises, are of intense interest to Hebrews. Jews and Gentiles cordially invited to attend. N. B. Regular P. M. service at 3½ o'clock. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. Rev. WILLIAM SCHWARZ, Pastor of the M. E. Church in Paris, will address the congregation on the progress of the Mission work in France and Germany. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. The 100th anniversary of this Church will be held Sunday, Oct. 25.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—AT the old Church, corner Sands and Washington sts., sermon at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. PETERKIN. Sermon at 3½ P. M. by Right Rev. Dr. WHITTLE, Assistant Bishop of Virginia. At the Chapel, corner of Clinton and Livingston sts., sermon in the morning, at 10½, by Right Rev. Dr. H. W. LEE, Bishop of Iowa. Sermon in the evening, at 7½, by Rev. Dr. DUDLEY.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Right Rev. F. M. WHITTLE, D. D., Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia, will preach in the morning, and Right Rev. T. H. VAIL, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Kansas, will preach in the afternoon.

ADAMS CLEGHORN.—THE PASTOR OF the North Baptist Church, corner Christopher and Bedford sts., Rev. ADAMS CLEGHORN, has accepted the call of the Baptist Church, Ottawa, Ill., and will preach his farewell sermon at the above-named Church on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, No. 144 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, service at 7½ o'clock. A sermon will be preached before the Brotherhood of the Annunciation by Right Rev. W. J. KIP, D. D., Bishop of California.

NEW-ENGLAND (CONGREGATIONAL) CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School in the chapel at 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting every FRIDAY EVENING, at 8.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7½. Evening subject—*The Christian Glorified at Christ's Second Coming.* Prayer meeting at 3 P. M.; seats free; all invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—NO. 61 PARK-ST., site of the Old Brewery—The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday School from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises and singing, 3 to 4. Short addresses by visitors.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Bearing the Cross.*

RIGHT REV. HENRY A. NEELY, D. D., Bishop of Maine, will preach a sermon, (D. V.,) in support of the cause of Free Churches, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, at Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st.; service to commence at 7½ P. M.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING AT THE FIVE POINTS.—Rev. GEO. L. TAYLOR will preach the Gospel on Paradise-square, in front of the Ladies' Mission, at 4 o'clock.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR SEVENTEENTH-street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting 3½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. C. D. FOSS, the Pastor, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR (EPISCOPAL) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. JAMES H. HOBART, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

RIGHT REV. W. H. BISSELL, BISHOP of Vermont, will preach in St. Philip's Church, No. 305 Mulberry-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 18, at 3½ P. M. The public are invited.

CONEY ISLAND CHURCH, NEAR TERMINUS horse car railroad. Service at 3 o'clock by Rev. Mr. WESSON, of Greenfield.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT.—Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock precisely.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, (Hawks Memorial,) East 25th-st. near Madison-av.

Three services will be held in this Chapel on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., commencing severally at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.

Right Rev. JOHN W. BECKWITH, D. D., will officiate in the morning, upon which occasion a collection will be taken in behalf of the Female Orphan Home of Georgia.

Right Rev. CHARLES TODD QUINTARD, D. D., will preach in the afternoon, and

Rev. EDWARD F. BERKLEY, D. D., of St. Louis, in the evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place.—Seats free. Right Rev. W. H. A. BISSELL, D. D., Bishop of Vermont, will (D. V.) preach in this church SUNDAY MORNING; Right Rev. C. T. QUINTARD, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of Tennessee, will preside at a missionary meeting in the EVENING and make an address. Divine service will commence at 10½ and 7½.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 21st-st.—Right Rev. Dr. CLARKSON, Bishop of Nebraska, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 18, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. J. A. HARRIS, of Philadelphia, will preach at 3½ P. M. General Board of Missions meet at 7½ o'clock in the evening. Addresses by Right Rev. H. B. WHIPPLE, Bishop of Minnesota, and Rev. Dr. HOWE, of Philadelphia.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-ST., near Macdougal.—Rev. THEO. A. EATON, Rector. At the MORNING service (10½ A. M.) Rev. J. F. GIRAULT, of New-Orleans, La., will preach; and at EVENING service (7½ P. M.) there will be addresses by Right Rev. W. H. A. BISSELL, D. D., and WILLIAM WELSH, Esq., and a sermon by Rev. A. A. WATSON. Strangers cordially invited, and will be shown seats by the Sexton and Committee.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HEBREW Christian Brotherhood, meetings are held every LORD'S DAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union, Astor-place, where Hebrew Christians relate their conversions—the true teachings of the Bible are compared with the doctrine of the Jewish Church and Jesus of Nazareth set forth as the Messiah. All are invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, 14TH-ST., SUNDAY, OCT. 18.—Right Rev. J. P. B. WILMER, D. D., LL. D., of Louisiana, will preach at 10½ A. M. Right Rev. H. W. LEE, D. D., LL. D., of Iowa, will preach the third sermon in the course of Sermons to the Young, at 3½ P. M., and Right Rev. MANTON EASTBURN, D. D., LL. D., of Massachusetts, will preach at 7½ P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Glorious Gospel*; and at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject—*An Evil Heart of Unbelief.* The evening service will be followed by the usual prayer meeting. Seats free. All are invited.

THE OPENING EXERCISES OF THE Morning Star Sunday School, in Pike's Opera House, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av., last Sunday, being so much crowded, and many unable to get in, the exercises are to be continued next SUNDAY. R. J. THORNE, LUCIUS HART, E. W. PAGE and other prominent Sunday School men are to address the meeting. Doors open at 1½; exercises commence precisely at 2 P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PUBLIC SERVICES in the MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. The one hundredth anniversary of the dedication of this church will be celebrated on the 25th inst.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, FORMERLY worshiping in 14th-st., now worship in Irving Hall, Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector. Divine service will be held on SUNDAY. Morning service at 10½; evening, at 7½. Sunday School meets at 9. Seats free. Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th st.—Right Rev. Bishop EASTBURN will preach in the Church of the Incarnation on SUNDAY MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock. Bishop LEE, of Iowa, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP ARMITAGE, of Wisconsin, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, (Rev. Dr. Duffie's,) Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 18. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be furnished with seats.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 8th-av.—Rev. THOS. LODGE will preach to-morrow morning, SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and at 2 o'clock P. M., Rev. GEO. C. ESRAY will address the Missionary Society, and preach at 7 P. M. in the evening.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females will be held in St. Luke's Church, Oct. 18, immediately after evening services, to be adjourned to MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Home, at which time also the anniversary exercises will take place.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, southwest corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Rev. WM. H. CLARKE, D. D., of Augusta, Ga., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Right Rev. JACKSON KEMPER, Bishop of Wisconsin, at 7½ P. M. Bible Class for the Blind at 9½ A. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL OF FREE GRACE, East 19th-st., near 1st-av.—Services on SUNDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Rev. T. M. PETERS, D. D., will preach in the evening, and a special collection be made in aid of "The Sheltering Arms."

A SECOND MISSIONARY MEETING will be held at St. Timothy's Church on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. THEODORE BABCOCK, D. D., will preach the sermon. Right Rev. Dr. KERFOOT, Bishop of Pittsburg, Penn., will deliver an address. Entrance on 56th and 57th sts., west of 8th-av.

RIGHT REV. G. T. BEDELL, D. D., assistant Bishop of Ohio, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church of the Reformation, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½. Sunday School at 2½.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER 28th-st. and Madison-av.—Right Rev. G. D. CUMMINS, Assistant Bishop, of Kentucky, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING next. Services at 10½; and Rev. GEO. T. FOX, of Durham, England, in the evening. Service at 7½.

THE SEVENTH TRIENNIAL MEETING of the Evangelical Knowledge Society will be held in the Church of the Ascension, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20. Addresses may be expected from Bishops MCILVAINE and STEVENS, Rev. D. C. KELLOGG, Gov. STEVENSON and others.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES OF St. Luke's Hospital will take place in the Chapel of the same on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, to begin at 3 o'clock. Several of the Bishops and clergy of the General Convention will give interest to the occasion. There will be the usual annual collection.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, HUDSON-ST., opposite Grove.—Services on SUNDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ A. M., 4 P. M. and 7½ evening. Bishop QUINTARD, Rev. W. B. MORRIS, Judge WILSON, Rev. Mr. HINMAN, with an Indian Deacon of his Mission, will take part in the exercises.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner of 47th-st. and Madison-av.—Rev. Mr. BATTERSON, of Philadelphia, will preach in the morning. Rev. Dr. WARREN, of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach in the evening. Divine service, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

MRS. C. FANNIE ALLYN SPEAKS BEFORE the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Conference at 3 in the side room. Sociable, FRIDAY EVENING at 8.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening, by request: *The Scarlet Line.* All are invited.

LAY PREACHING AT BROOKE'S ASSEMBLY Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Speakers next Sunday: Messrs. S. J. HELLMAN and H. G. LEASK. Singing conducted by Mr. G. W. HELLMAN. Seats free.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector, Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.—Divine service in the chapel of Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. JOHN MILES (LATE OF ALBANY BETHEL) will preach in the Seamen's Mission, corner Dover and Water-st., on *Gospel Knocking*, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Mr. MILES will also attend the prayer meeting this EVENING, at 7½.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Right Rev. Bishop WHIPPLE will preach at 7½ A. M.; Right Rev. Bishop GREGG at 10½ A. M.; Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 3 P. M. for deaf-mutes; and Right Rev. Bishop GREEN at 7½ P. M.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH!—THE MESSENGER of the coming Saviour will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Signs of the Speedy Advent of Our Lord.*—Matt., xxiv.

REV. M. G. HODGE, D. D., OF JANESVILLE, Wis., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., in the Herkimer-st. Baptist Tabernacle in Brooklyn, (corner of Herkimer-st. and Troy-av.,) and in the evening at the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting, Monday evening, Oct. 19, at 7½ o'clock, in Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., near 2d-av. Interesting exercises may be expected.

REOPENING OF THE SHILOH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, of the third Presbytery of the City of New-York, will preach the opening discourse on SUNDAY, Oct. 18, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—The Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM J. LOOMIS, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Special Bible Class at 2 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Right Rev. BENJAMIN B. SMITH, D. D., of Kentucky, presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops, will preach next SUNDAY MORNING. Divine service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

REV. DR. MACAULEY, OF THE REFORMED Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, will preach on SUNDAY, in Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. All are welcome.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—With divine assistance, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Dr. SCOTT. Evening—*First discourse on the Book of Jonah.* Strangers cordially invited.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the MORNING, Rev. J. G. BARTHOLOMEW will preach. EVENING, Rev. D. K. LEE's second lecture on *Revelations of God.* Galleries free.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., corner of Downing-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

REV. F. D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., OF Boston, and Rev. J. MORRELL, D. D., of Delaware, will speak in St. Matthew's Church, No. 90 Sussex-st., Jersey-City, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION, Protestant Episcopal, 31st-st., near 2d-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. N. L. BRIGGS, Pastor.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 679 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 17, 1868.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64	112¼	47 Tenth Nat. Bank .. 100
20,000 do s3	112	13 D. & H. Canal 129¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C. '65	112¼	110 do 130
		10 West. U. T. 37½
20,000 do	112¼	150 do 37¾
23,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65 new	110⅝	300 Quick. Min. Co. 24¾
10,000 do	110⅝	1250 Mariposa Pref. 24¾
		800 do 24½
866,000 5-20, C., '67	111	200 do. 2d call. b30 24¾
60,000 do s3	111	100 P. M. St. Co. 128⅛
70,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '62	114⅛	100 do 128½
		100 do 128⅜
5,000 5-20, C., '68	111¼	500 Wells-Fargo Ex. 31
33,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106	20 Amer. Ex. 48¾
150,000 do	106⅛	20 U. S. Ex. 48¾
1,000 Jersey City W. L.	94	100 Adams Ex. bet. call 52½
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	96	20 do 52
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x-c	71	50 do 52¾
64,000 Tenn. St. 6s new	72¼	15 N. Y. Cen. 129
10,000 do	72½	50 do 129½
20,000 do	72½	600 do 129⅜
20,000 do	72¾	50 do b20 129⅝
10,000 do ....bet. call	72¾	200 Erie 49
10,000 do	72¼	10 do 48¾
20,000 do ....2d call	73	400 do 48⅝
5,000 Va. St. 6s, ex-c.	58	300 do 48⅝
20,000 Virginia 6s, new.	57½	1500 Reading 99¼
500 do	58⅞	200 do s30 99⅝
15,000 do ....bet. call	60¼	200 Mich. So. & N. I. 91
40,000 do s15	59¾	1100 do 90½
16,000 N. C. St. 6s	68	100 Ill. Cen. 145¼
10,000 do	68¼	100 Clev. & Pitts. 91½
10,000 N. C. St. 6s new	68	700 do 91¾
68,000 do	67¾	100 do ....bet. call 91⅞
5,000 Missouri St. 6s, bet. call	91¾	100 Chi. & N. W. 97¾
		100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 98
		600 do 98¾
1,000 Erie 2d M., '79	100	400 Clev. & Tol. 106⅛
2,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	82	41 Lake Shore 100½
6,000 C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds.	99⅛	150 do 101⅛
		775 do 101¾
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	93	600 Chi. & R. I. 109⅛
5,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M	88	1100 Mil. & St. P. 111
20,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s.	95	100 do b30 111
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	113	52 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 110
1,000 do	102½	600 T., W. & W. 67
5,000 Mich S. 2d M.	96	200 do 66¾
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	76½	400 do ....bet. call 67⅛
20,000 do	76¾	200 P., Ft. W. & C. 117⅛
50 Park Bank	152	200 do 117
10 Cent. Nat. Bank	109¼	100 do s30 117¼
50 B'k of Commerce	125	49 Chi. & Alton 154
800 Canton Co.	52	300 Ohio & Miss. 31¼
200 do b30	51½	1200 do 31⅝
200 do	51¾	400 do 32
100 do b30	51¾	500 do ....bet. call 32¼
100 do b30	52	100 N. J. Cen. 121
100 do ....2d call	51¾	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 89½
		88⅝
200 do	51⅝	15 Dub. & S. C. 100

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114¾	20,000 5-20 C., '62 .... 114⅛
41,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115¾	2,000 5-20 C., '64 .... 111⅛
92,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '67	111⅛	10,000 5-20, C., '65 .... 111¾
		35,000 5-20, C., '65 new 110⅝
50,000 do s30	110¾	30,000 5-20, C., '68 ....s10 111¼
50,000 do	111	10,000 do s3 111¼
10,000 do	111⅛	12,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 106⅛
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	106½	50,000 do 106⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	71¾	300 N. Y. Cen. 129⅝
5,000 do	71¾	200 Erie 48⅞
80,000 do	72	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 114
5,000 do	72¼	100 do 113⅝
10,000 do	72¼	100 do 113
25,000 N. Car. 6s, new	67¾	100 T., W. & W. Pf. 79
100 Adams Ex.	52¾	300 Ohio & Miss. b3 32
100 Canton Co.	51⅝	600 do 31¾
600 do	51¾	600 do 31⅞
800 Mariposa Pf.	24⅝	200 do 31¾
100 Mer. U. Ex.	23	200 do 31⅞
90 do	22½	1800 Mich. So. & N. I. 91
800 Pacific Mail	128⅝	800 do 90⅞
900 do	128¼	100 do 91⅛
200 do b3	128⅜	600 P., Ft. W. & C. 118⅛
200 do c	128⅛	200 do s60 118
200 do	128⅝	500 do 118⅛
100 do	128⅛	3100 do 118
800 West. U. T.	37⅝	500 do 117⅞
300 do	37⅝	2.0 do 117⅝
100 Alton & T. H. Pf.	64	600 do 117¾
800 Reading	99½	700 do 117⅝
1200 do	99¾	100 do ....c 118
600 do b10	99¾	600 Clev. & Pitts. 91⅝
400 do	99⅝	1500 do 91⅞
500 do b3	99¾	500 do b3 91⅞
1200 T., W. & W.	68½	500 Clev. & Tol. 106½
400 do	68¼	1200 do 106⅜
200 do	68⅜	200 Chi., R. I. & P. 109
400 do	67⅞	2100 do 109
100 do b10	67⅞	300 Chi. & N. W. 97¾
100 do b3	67¾	500 do 97⅝
500 do	67⅝	400 do 97½
500 do	67¾	2800 do 97⅝
200 do b10	67¼	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 97½
200 do s30	67	400 do 98
2200 do	67	400 do 98
300 do	67⅝	600 do 98
100 do b10	67½	200 do 98⅛
200 do c	67⅝	100 Boston W. P. 16⅛
400 do	67½	100 Bos., H. & E. 26⅝
200 do	67	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 T. St. 6s, new.	73	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 109
1,000 do	72⅞	300 do 108⅛
10,000 do	72⅝	300 do 107
20,000 N. Car. State 6s, new	67⅝	300 do 107
		1.0 do 108
5,000 do	67½	3 0 do 109⅛
10,000 do	67⅝	100 do b10 1.9⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	31	8.0 Mich. So. & N. I. 90⅛
100 Cum. Coal	36	300 do 90¼
100 do	36⅛	500 do 90⅝
6.0 Mariposa Pf.	24⅞	200 do b3 90½
1400 do	24⅞	200 do 90½
200 do c	24⅞	1100 Ohio & Miss. 32⅞
300 Pacific Mail	128½	900 do 32⅝
400 do	128⅞	200 do ....c 32½
100 do b3	128⅜	200 do 32⅜
600 N. Y. Cen.	128⅝	300 do b3 32⅜
200 do	128⅝	300 do ....c 32⅝
1800 Erie	48⅝	500 West. U. T. 37⅞
1000 do b30	48⅝	500 Clev. & Pitts. 91⅛
100 Hudson	135⅝	1200 do 91⅛
100 do	135¾	800 do 91¼
800 Tol., W. & W.	67½	600 do ....c 91⅛
100 do b10	67½	400 Clev. & Tol. 106⅛
800 do	67⅝	1200 do 106
1200 Reading	99⅝	800 do 106⅛
200 do s30	99	15.0 do 106⅛
400 do b10	99⅝	1500 Chi., R. I. & P. 109
400 do s60	98⅞	1100 do 109⅛
1100 do	99⅛	400 do 109⅛
400 do s60	98⅞	300 do ....c 109¼
200 do s60	98⅞	300 do s3 109
1000 do b3	99⅛	300 do 109¼
300 T., W. & W. Pf.	79	400 Chi. & N. W. 97½
50 Chi. & Alton	157	600 do 97⅝
800 P., Ft. W. & C.	117	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 98½
200 do	117⅛	2.0 do 98⅛
200 do c	117	200 Bruns. Land Co. 10
6.0 do	117⅛	

SATURDAY, Oct. 17—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened weak in the forenoon, and the price ran down to 136⅞ ℘ cent. or ⅛ ℘ cent. below the latest sales of Friday night. Before 11 o'clock, however, the sales advanced to 137 ℘ cent., at which rate the best bids for the $300,000 to be sold by the Government were filed with the Assistant Treasurer, and this amount awarded at noon. The cash Gold was unusually scarce for the day's deliveries, and holders demanded a large consideration for its use until Monday. The lending rate ranged ⅛@¼@⅜@½ ℘ cent., and for a few minutes as much as 1 ℘ cent. was paid. This condition of supply and demand for Gold for prompt delivery has affected the Foreign Exchanges to the extent of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent., as compared with the highest rates of the week, and the market closed dull at 109⅛@109¼ ℘ cent for Standard Bankers.

The Money market was easy at 6@7 ℘ cent. to the Brokers. Some of the Banks were seeking borrowers to-day at 6 ℘ cent. on approved collateral. The Bank averages of the week show much steadiness in the movement. The differences from last Monday are: $951,447 decrease in Loans; $173,411 decrease in Deposits; $189,477 decrease in Specie, and $1,378,299 decrease in Greenbacks.

The amount of Gold received into the Treasury Office at New-York for Customs during the week is $2,384,676. The amount sold by the Assistant Treasurer, on public proposals, $1,200,000.

The Public Funds were much excited, as on Friday, and a further general rise of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. was made in prices. The business of the day was very heavy in amount, and the market left off firm.

The Railway market was also very active and strong in prices, and the extent of sales is best illustrated by reference to the official sales reported from the several Boards of Brokers. The speculation was especially mercurial on the Western Roads, which fluctuated from 2 to 3 ℘ cent. in the course of the day. And the Border State Bonds were equally animated, the new Tennessees commanding, at one moment, 73 ℘ cent.

No late Boards were held on the Exchange. The Long Room and Street operations were continued until about 5 o'clock P. M., when the closing prices here given were reported:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105⅞	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅞	111⅛
American Gold Coin	137⅛	136⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	70⅝	72⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	57⅝	59
Missouri Bonds	92	92
North Carolina Bonds, old	68	68⅛
New-York Central	129⅛	128⅝
Erie Railway	48⅝	48⅝
Reading Railway	98⅞	99
Chicago and Rock Island	109⅛	108⅞
Northwest Common	97⅝	97⅝
Northwest Preferred	97⅞	97⅞
Michigan Southern	90⅞	90
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	119	117
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90⅞	91
Pacific Mail Company	128⅝	128
St. Paul Preferred	114⅛	109⅛
St. Paul Common	112⅛	111
Toledo and Wabash	67	66⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	111⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	111⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	106½	Oregon W. L., ½ yr. '81	111
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114⅛	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	[illegible]
5-20 reg., 1864	106½	5 ℘ c. reg., 1874	114⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	112⅛	10-40 reg.	104⅝
5-20 reg., 1865	108	10-40 500 & 1,000	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	112⅛	6s Currency	99⅝
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	111⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	108	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	72½
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	72½
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870	100½	Virginia 6s, ex c.	57½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	101	Virginia 6s., new bonds	59⅝
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	101	Georgia 6s	80
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	101½	Georgia 7s, new bds	91½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	101	North Carolina 6s	68½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	101½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	67¾
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	101	Missouri 6s	91½
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	99¾	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is.	91½
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	101	California 7s	131
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101	Connecticut 6s	100
Kentucky 6s	100	Rhode Island 6s	101½
Michigan 7 ℘ c., war l'n.	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The November half-yearly dividend of the City National Bank is 6 ℘ cent., free of all taxes:

New-York	139	Metropolitan	140
Merchants'	123	Corn Exchange	130
Mechanics'	129	Marine	150
Union	123	Park	151½
America	146	Manuf's & Merch'ts	101
Phenix	108	Central National	109
North River	108	Fourth National	106
Commerce	123½	Ninth National	110
Ocean	108	Tenth National	100
American Exchange	120	Gold Exchange	135
Chatham	145	Oriental Bank	155
Bank of N. America	109½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	91	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876	128	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 1s	94⅞
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	100	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	93	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	87	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	103½
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	91½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	106
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104½	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	101
Harlem 1st M.	102½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	111½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	91½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	93	Peninsula R. R. bonds	93
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ ct. 1870	116½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102½
Alton & T. H. 1st M. pf.	82	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	98½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	83	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	96⅝
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	98½	M. & S. P. I. & M'd 1st M.	90
Lack. & West'n. bds.	96	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98½	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	76½
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	91½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	91

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York, for the week ending Oct. 16, 1868:

Oct. 12, brig *Ella*, Rio Grande do Sul. Spanish gold	$8,000
Oct. 13, steamship *Hammonia*, Paris. Silver bars and Spanish gold	50,949
Oct. 13, steamship *Hammonia*, Paris. Silver bars	30,660
Oct. 13, steamship *Hammonia*, Paris. Mexican dollars	3,051
Oct. 15, steamship *Eagle*, Havana. Spanish doubloons	9,000
Oct. 15, steamship *Bremen*, Bremen. Foreign silver	4,200
Oct. 15, steamship *Bremen*, Southampton. Mexican dollars	3,393
Oct. 15, steamship *Bremen*, Southampton. Silver bars	85,138
Oct. 15, steamship *Bremen*, Southampton. American gold	22,039
Oct. 17, steamship *Ville de Paris*, Havre. Silver Bars	57,073
Oct. 17, steamship *Ville de Paris*, Havre. Gold bars	51,800
Oct. 17, steamship *Ville de Paris*, Havre. Foreign gold coin	59,400
Oct. 17, steamship *Ville de Paris*, Havre. Foreign silver coin	15,900
Oct. 17, steamship *City of London*, Liverpool. British gold	9,710
Total	$410,313

RAILWAY TRAFFIC—SEPTEMBER.

Railroads.	Sept. 1867.	Sept. 1868.	Nine Months 1867.	Nine Months 1868.
Atlantic & G. W.	$483,857	$477,795	$3,819,460	$3,463,849
Alton	408,998	488,155	2,776,837	3,266,787
Northwestern	1,451,284	1,518,483	7,991,138	9,717,403
Rock Island	517,702	544,900	2,779,903	3,245,391
Illinois Central	738,530	873,500	4,995,931	5,139,162
Marietta	121,217	121,519	860,120	928,863
Michigan Central	464,778	456,974	3,151,480	3,256,327
Michigan South	417,867	412,523	3,280,216	3,607,079
St. Paul	751,739	1,029,520	3,457,960	4,481,355
Ohio and Miss	365,372	307,122	2,471,833	2,173,213
Fort Wayne	669,037	717,360	5,123,601	5,753,350
Terre Haute	219,160	196,437	1,561,996	1,410,327
Wabash	382,996	490,203	2,717,347	2,872,266
Western Union	124,496	97,338	521,140	564,752
Total	$7,189,684	$7,829,797	$45,598,356	$49,879,064

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the Port of New-York, for the week ending Oct. 16, 1868, was $3,794,136.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* of the 14th inst. says:

"The case of JOHN G. COPELIN, Esq., *vs.* The Phœnix and Security Insurance Companies of New-York, for $10,000 on an insurance policy, was decided in the United States Circuit Court this morning. The amount claimed was on the sinking of the steamer *Benton* in the Missouri River in 1865. The evidence in the case proved that the owners had not exercised the proper skill in their endeavors to raise the boat. She was finally abandoned and partially wrecked, when the insurance companies, through their agent, took possession of her, and succeeded in getting her afloat. She was brought to St. Louis, docked and repaired, and tendered to the owners. The plaintiff proved that the repairs were insufficient to render her as good as when she sank, and that an unreasonable length of time was consumed in the work, whereby the owners suffered considerable loss. On the two latter points the Court gave a verdict to the plaintiff for the full amount with interest.

The case, we understand, will be appealed to the Supreme Court."

The Chicago Board of Trade, on the 13th inst., resolved that "the practice of getting up corners, making contracts for the purchase of a commodity, and then taking measures to render it impossible for the seller to fulfill his contract for the purpose of extorting money from him, has been too long tolerated by this and other commercial bodies in the country, to the great injury and discredit of legitimate commerce; that these transactions are essentially improper and fraudulent; and should any member of this Board hereafter engage in these transactions, resolved, that the directors shall take proper measures for his expulsion from the Board, under rule five, providing for the prevention of improper and fraudulent transactions."

The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during forty-eight hours ending 1:30 P. M., Oct. 16, 1868:

Wheat—H. N. Holt, Buffalo; P. S. Woodin, Buffalo; F. C. King, Buffalo; Charleton, Buffalo; Laura M. Collins, Buffalo; Z. C. Fort, Buffalo; Charles M. Sabey, Oswego; E. S. Houghtaling, Oswego; R. Sears, Buffalo; Mary M. Ozman, Buffalo; Merchant, Buffalo; Helen, Buffalo; C. Partridge, Syracuse; H. C. Le Roy, Buffalo; Ellen S. John, Rochester; J. E. Austin, Buffalo; Freana Phillips, Buffalo; Keokuk, Buffalo; Charles Smith, Buffalo; Sherm Petrie, Buffalo; Maggie & Stella, Buffalo; Martha Carley, Buffalo; Ida Miller, Oswego; D. G. Van Buren, Oswego; Ira D. Stoddard, Oswego; Em, Buffalo; Edwin Mead, Oswego; H. S. Parmlee, Lockport; Wm. E. Jennings, Buffalo; Seth C. Roberts, Buffalo; O. M. Titus, Buffalo; Idaho, Buffalo; Gen. Slocum, Oswego.

Oats—Robt. J. Moe, Buffalo; Lamoreaux, Buffalo; Young Lion, Buffalo; J. Garrison, Buffalo; Lady Washington, Buffalo; T. K. Joslyn, Buffalo; L. D. Collins, Buffalo; D. Bell, Buffalo; S. A. Gillespie, Buffalo; Frank W. Fiske, Buffalo; Wm. Keep, Buffalo; Dow, Patterson, Buffalo; Cayuta, Buffalo; H. B. Miller, Buffalo; C. S. Ingersoll, Buffalo; J. F. Chard, Buffalo; Nellie & George, Buffalo; George D. Beers, Buffalo; Thomas Wilson, Buffalo; R. M. Roberts, Buffalo.

Corn—Monitor, Buffalo; A. Horning, Buffalo; W. H. Davis, Buffalo; R. C. Dorn, Buffalo; Frank A. Van Buren, Buffalo; Austin Scott, Buffalo; Lake Erie, Buffalo; Caroline, Buffalo; Orrin D. Collins, Buffalo; Minnie F. Howe, Buffalo; H. K. Miller, Buffalo; Eugenia, Buffalo; D. B. Austin, Oswego; Pilot, Buffalo; Ella Viola, Buffalo; Wm. M. Shirlz, Buffalo; Delaware, Buffalo; L. H. Pratt, Buffalo; James M. Dygert, Buffalo; H. C. Stillman, Oswego.

Barley—N. Strever, Oswego; Hattie White, Rome; H. S. Gardner, Oswego; Cahawba, Oswego; Live Oak, Rome; O. C. French, Oswego; E. O. Harmon, Syracuse; Amelia, Oswego; George Ames, Oswego; Cassicus, Oswego.

Rye—Eda, Buffalo.

Peas—Flora Feeter, Buffalo.

Lumber—Thomas Kearney, Buffalo; Cora, Buffalo; Monitor, Corning; John Booth, Salina; E. F. Downe, Booneville; Ira Gould, Buffalo; Fred. Van, Oswego; S. T. Harwick, Oswego; Kearsarge, Corning; A. M. Collier, Utica; John Humphrey, Buffalo; Florence, Lyons' Falls; John P. Jorden, Oswego; L. A. Ward, Oswego; F. A. Alberger, Canadea; Ezra Dickinson, Oswego; J. W. Dunham, Corning; Sophia, Corning; N. Huntley, Oswego; D. D. Beara, Buffalo; H. C. Rodgers, Rome; Wm. Crocker, Rome; Mary Bewley, Rome; Wm. Gates, Rome; Geo. Seigel, Buffalo; Ellen S. Johnson, Oswego; Geo. P. Russ, Buffalo; Allie Clark, Buffalo; M. C. Walrath, Buffalo; N. H. D. Dean, Oswego; Union, Oswego; W. B. Rouse, Olean; J. Lamb, Oswego; John Bissell, Buffalo; Gallant Hero, Oswego; Balance, Booneville; C. Willover, Rome; Fernando, Rome; R. Haight, Rome; M. W. Newcomb, Oswego; Jas. Kelley, Oswego; Rolla, Lyons' Falls; J. Lamb, Oswego.

Flour, &c.—Sarah Jones, Phœnix; A. C. Pearsons, Rome; John B. Arnold, Lockport; Harrison Jacobs, Rochester.

Salt—J. S. Forgett, Syracuse; R. B. Claxton, Salina; Alex. Duff, Syracuse; Salt Springs, Syracuse; A. Collins, Syracuse.

Staves—A. Knapp, Syracuse; Alvin Clark, Syracuse; S. J. Belton, Syracuse.

Coal—Fall Brook, No. 16, Geneva; Fred. Davis, Geneva; Willie, Syracuse.

Iron, &c.—Tycoon, Utica; D. J. Millard, Utica.

Flax-seed—W. H. Peabody, Buffalo.

Sundries—Tioga, Utica.

Stone—Star of Espy, Syracuse.

Shooks—A. Freeman, Buffalo.

Oil—W. T. Shear, Buffalo.

The earnings of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad for the years ending Aug. 31, 1867 and 1868, were as follows:

	1867.	1868.
From passengers	$941,536 18	$891,091 20
From freight	625,992 72	632,454 06
From expresses	114,007 61	114,709 50
From mails	......	55,627 28
From rents, &c.	3,798 08	3,452 35
Total	$1,685,334 59	$1,697,334 39
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road and bridges, including new.	$255,780 32	$326,427 99
Wood, coal and oil	117,382 08	96,318 14
Material and labor on engines and cars	257,347 81	224,838 38
Transp'n account and general expenses	286,669 80	325,867 95
Station repairs and improvements, including new structures	62,786 95	40,009 83
Lost and damaged goods, gratuities, &c.	2,552 44	3,472 79
Total	$982,518 90	$1,024,935 08
Net earnings	702,815 69	672,399 31
Interest and taxes	158,818 80	190,808 50
Balance	$543,996 89	$481,590 81

Compared with the previous year the gross earnings of 1867-68, show an increase of $11,999 80, with an increase in operating expenses of $42,416 18—making the decrease in net earnings, $30,416 38. The balance remaining after the payment of interest and taxes is less than that of the preceding year by $62,406 08. Only about $20,000 of the receipts for mail service belong to the earnings of the year, the balance is for mail service performed in previous years. The difference in the gross receipts from passengers results from the fact that a sum of $19,154 was collected during the preceding year from Government, and credited in the accounts for that year, on old claims for transportation of soldiers during the war.

The number of miles run by passenger trains during the year was 315,540; by freight trains, 176,863; by express freight trains, 23,706; by other trains, 59,939—total, 576,048, which is 29,935 miles in excess of the preceding year. Number of passengers carried, 931,821. Tons of freight carried, 380,123. Decrease in passengers, 19,807. Increase in freight, 25,883 tons.

The income of the Company from all sources during the year was as follows:

Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1867	$166,963 06
Earnings of the road	1,697,334 39
Sales of real estate, &c.	6,367 44
Total	$1,870,664 89
Thus accounted for:	
Dividends	$422,566 00
Interest	57,526 51
Operating and repairing road	1,008,829 24
Tomlinson Bridge Company, for depot grounds, New-Haven	49,332 30
Steamboat *Orient*	8,445 36
Real estate in Connecticut	4,975 10
Balance debts due the Company	20,134 52
State and national taxes	133,281 99
Cash	170,573 87
Total, as above	$1,870,664 89

The following from the *Ledger* presents a general statement of the affairs of the Company Sept. 1, 1868:

Capital stock	$3,300,000 00
Bonds	927,000 00
Contingent fund	314,843 84
Reserved fund	150,000 00
Profit and loss	211,590 81
Dividends unpaid	7,227 00
Debts due by the Company	69,221 79
Total	$4,979,883 44
Railway, depot grounds, buildings, &c.	$3,407,284 76
Real estate, land, dwellings, &c.	131,522 43
Bonds purchased	37,000 00
Tomlinson Bridge stock	8,888 67
Advance to Tomlinson Bridge Company	1,760 30
Equipment, engines and cars	254,000 00
Wood, stock and tools on hand	189,035 47
Debts due the Company, including account due from N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co., and funds in the hands of agents	410,145 88
Connecticut River Bridge	176,577 36
Steamboat *Orient*	193,094 70
Cash	170,573 87
Total	$4,979,883 44

President—W. P. BURRALL.
Directors—W. P. Burrall, Chester W. Chapin, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Ezra C. Reed, Eli Butler, Julius Catlin, C. M. Pond, H. C. Robinson, E. G. Howe.
Secretary—S. P. Conner.
Treasurer—C. M. Pond.
Superintendent—E. M. Reed.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Oct. 5, says of the British corn trade for the preceding week:

"That long-desired blessing, a copious supply of rain, has generally been granted to the country, and with a yet warm subsoil we may expect the best results in the growth of the late esculents, and the revival of the pastures. The plow will henceforth work freely on the prepared soil, and wheat-sowing commence under most favorable circumstances. Graziers will find their difficulties lessened, and the public will be in less danger of advanced rates for meat. The value of wheat has rather tended downward, and several markets have noted 1s. ℘ qr. decline. In France, markets have generally turned the other way. Belgium has been quiet, and Holland also. In Germany prices have rather varied; Danzic closing 1s. dearer. The rapid fall of the Bourbon dynasty in Spain, and success of the revolution, saves that country, which was badly off for wheat, the prospect of extreme prices, but large imports will be still needed. It is to be hoped no dissentions will arise to provoke French intervention, as that might change the aspect of the corn trade. Strenuous efforts continue to be made, apparently in promotion of the public interest, to lower the price of Wheat, and we are threatened with enormous imports before the close of the year; but the survey taken of the exporting capacities of the different countries has been so hasty and super-telegraphic, that we greatly doubt the accuracy of our mercurial informant, and we think Russia, America and Hungary will be as much surprised at the announcement of their cereal wealth as ourselves. If the vision be as true as Pharoah's dream of plenty, the shipping interest, so long depressed, should awake from their slumber, and timber merchants may reckon upon a clean riddance of their stocks. But America for one has rarely been so reckless as not to count the cost and the perpetual fluctuations of New-York, and the comparatively high rates in Odessa and the Danube do not at present indicate the pressure of plenty. The multiplication table is only one step in arithmetic, however glibly gone through, and guessing liberally in your own favor is very much like taking long odds. There need, indeed, be no doubt that the country from its own and foreign resources will be fully supplied to the end of this cereal year; but we doubt at much lower than the present rates.

The arrivals off the coast since 25th September were 61 cargoes, of which 23 cargoes were wheat, 32 maize, 3 barley, and 3 rye."

The Philadelphia *North American* says of the Coal Trade of the week:

"There has been no material change in prices since our last report, but the Eastern market is not so firm, and but few sales have been made during the past week. The demand for the smaller sizes for home consumption and shipment from the mines to New-York by the canal is as active as ever, and for which purposes coal is even bringing slightly advanced prices. This state of the trade is very peculiar, prices being firmer at the mines while weaker in the East; and as these two markets are so closely connected, one must soon yield to the activity or depression of the other. The supply of vessels is somewhat greater than the demand, but no change has as yet taken place in the rates of freight. This abundance of vessels is not solely owing to the large number of arrivals, but also to the production of coal for the week being less on account of the election.

Prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for shipments east of New-Brunswick and south of Cape Henry, Oct. 16, 1868:

Schuylkill Red Ash, prepared	$6 30@$6 50
Schuylkill Chestnut	4 20@ 4 40
Schuylkill White Ash Lump, and Steamboat	5 00@ 5 10
Schuylkill Broken and Egg	5 50@ 5 70
Schuylkill Stove	6 10@ 6 20
Schuylkill Chestnut	4 30@ 4 50
Locust Mountain Lump and Steamboat	5 00@ 5 20
Locust Mountain Broken and Egg	5 60@ 5 80
Locust Mountain Stove	6 10@ 6 30
Locust Mountain Chestnut	4 40@ 4 60

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly and Dowling.

Twenty-two cases of assault and battery, sixteen of petit larceny, five of cruelty to animals, five of keeping disorderly houses, one of malicious mischief, and one of defrauding a hotel-keeper, made up the total of fifty cases presented yesterday for adjudication. Offenders seem to be learning to fear the sure and swift justice of this tribunal, and yesterday no less than fourteen of those called for trial exercised the privilege given them by the law and demanded to be sent to the General Sessions for trial, thus showing a decided faith in the chances of the law's delay and in the vacillations of juries. The cases thus transferred to the higher court were those promising to be of some interest, and their withdrawal from the calendar robbed the day's session of all exciting features.

PERILS OF THE STREETS.

Mary Jane Patten, in company with a female friend, was walking in Elm-street about 1 o'clock in the morning, when the two women were accosted by Thomas Francis and John Delaney, who proposed to go home with them. The offer was declined, and the women endeavored to proceed on their way, but the men became wrathful at the refusal, and Francis could find no better method of expressing his indignation than by so using his fists upon Mary Jane, that she came bruised and bleeding from his hands. He found it costly, however, for being convicted he was fined $50, and not having the little amount about him, went to the Tombs. His companion, Delaney, was acquitted.

A STREET-CAR ADVENTURE.

Jared H. Campbell, a gray-haired merchant, getting on a street car in Vesey-street, found a gang of roughs on the rear platform, and not admiring the particular attentions they paid to him, in the way of pushes and shovings, he endeavored to enter the car. In the doorway, however, he encountered a magnificent moustache, to which was attached a man named Henry Manten. This establishment so disported itself in the doorway that Mr. Campbell was detained a moment, which cost him his pocket-book, containing $10, deftly abstracted from his person by some one of the gang. Making this discovery he handed the moustache into custody, and upon arraignment yesterday, although it curled incredulously at the charge, the Magistrate seemed to recognize some old acquaintance in the owner. Hence the prisoner was convicted, and remanded for sentence.

WRONG UPON WRONG.

Joseph Petowski, very tall and very robust, was charged with an assault upon William Wrong, who was of that order of humanity known as "squatty." There was a perplexing indefiniteness in the testimony, but Petowski lightened the labors of the Court by admitting the assault but claiming it was done "yust to save mine own lives, for dis fellar, you knows, gomes on mine face mit a scraper, and I yust makes him drop it." The Magistrate contrasted the physique of the two men, and made a comment by inflicting a fine of $10 upon Petrowski.

CONVICTIONS FOR CRUELTY.

For driving horses which were unfit for use, by reason of sores, the following parties were convicted and fined: Joseph Dowling, $5; John Flanagan, $3; Edward Hudson, $3, and Francis Murphy, $5.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills have been admitted, viz.: Whilliam S. Campbell, Mary Brady, James Collins, William Coggy, Jas. H. Cook, Sarah A. Coursen, Maria Dove, John Geo. Anderson, Anges Fee, Martin Spillman.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

On estates, as follows: Louis Thevenet, Margaret Schramm, Maurice O'Brien, John Lynch, Frederick Welp, Amelia L. Joslyn, John Slavin, Alexander Shaw, William H. Thompson, Ludwig D. Aub, Andrew Baier, Walter Easton, Louis Gundermann, William Black, Ann Curtis, John Geshevind, John Whalen, David Boyhaw, Mary Real.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Benedict Strochle guardian of Louisa Schamm; Elizabeth Hering, of Frederick Kremer; Benedict Strochle, of Rosa and Francis Schramm; Thomas R. Disbrow, of William K. and Ella Disbrow; Cecilia Brown, of Emma Epler; Herman Berhle, of Herman Berhle, Jr.; Cornelius Van Schoonhoven, of Cornelius A. Van Schoonhoven.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 17.

By Judge Ingraham.

Bates & Co. *vs.* Van Benschoten et al.; motion granted.

Brown et al. *vs.* Church et al.; motion denied.

The Continental National Bank *vs.* Collins; motion to vacate attachment denied, with $10 costs.

Cipperly et al. *vs.* Little; motion granted.

Kretz *vs.* Frost; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

By Judge Clerke.

Welles *vs.* Strong; case settled. See amendments allowed.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Ezekiel Allen, Lucretia Baker, James Honeyman, Mary Ann Stevens, J. J. Henry Kraft, Rebecca F. Carpenter, Jesse Carpenter, and Mary Ann D. Carpenter, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Daniel G. Bennett, John R. Harris, Ernestina Goodman, Joseph Seiter, Patrick Doherty, John F. McCormick, Wesley O'Brien, Thomas Jones, Alex. C. Sloat, and Catharine Mahoney, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Julia Walden were granted to Robert Hall; of George Ortel to Jacob Heimerle, all of the City of Brooklyn.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

PICKING A BILLIARDIST'S POCKET.

On Friday evening, as CHAS. H. TUGMAN, of No. 25 Broadway, was playing billiards, a man giving the name of JAS. WILSON entered into conversation with him for a few minutes and then suddenly left the room. TUGMAN then discovered that his vest pocket had been picked of $12, so he caused WILSON'S arrest. When arraigned before the Magistrate the accused was remanded for trial.

THE KNIFE.

JOHN FAY had an altercation on Friday night with STEPHEN MURPHY, of No. 81 Oliver-street, when he became engaged in a fight and stabbed his opponent in the right side with a sharp knife. He was arrested by Officer REILLY, of the Fourth Ward, and the Magistrate held him for trial in default of bail.

JAMES REILLY and JOHN FITZGERALD quarreled yesterday in the Fourth Ward, when REILLY stabbed his opponent in the armpit, inflicting a severe wound. He was arrested and committed for trial.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

CHARLES C. RICE, master of the schooner *C. C. Rice*, was arraigned charged with having appropriated to his own use $61 30 belonging to JAMES LAUGHLIN, of No. 15 South-street, in whose employ he was. The money was collected by RICE from Mr. THOMAS C. DOW, Cashier of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and he then left this port in his schooner. The Magistrate committed RICE for trial.

SHOPLIFTERS ARRESTED.

Detective WOOLDRIGE, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested JOHN WATSON and KATE SMITH, charged with the larceny of two coats, valued at $25, from the store of L. LEVENSON & Co., Nos. 80 and 82 Leonard-street. The stolen property was found concealed under the clothing of the female prisoner, and the Magistrate committed both the accused for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

EXTENSIVE LARCENY.

HENRIETTA GOWER, a widow lady residing at No. 270 East Broadway, made a complaint yesterday, alleging that on the 4th day of February last, she was robbed by ANNIE BELL and JOSEPH WARNER of three gold watches worth $250, one silver watch, $10, one gold chain, $50, black silk, $30, and $800 in greenbacks, making a total value of $1,190. She stated that WARNER was in her employ, and ANNIE rented a room in the house, and the two became very intimate. On the date named JOSEPH possessed himself of the enumerated articles and disappeared, and in committing the robbery, she alleged that he was aided and abetted by the girl ANNIE, who assisted him in packing up the property. WARNER has not been seen since that time, but ANNIE was arrested on the 15th inst. by Officer ZAIN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and in her possession was found a pawn-ticket for one of the gold watches. The prisoner, upon being arraigned, stated that she is a dressmaker, and resided at No. 457 Sixth-avenue, and, pleading not guilty, claimed that WARNER had made her a present of the watch, and that as soon as she discovered that it belonged to Mrs. GOWER, she gave that lady the pawn-ticket for it. The complainant being cross-examined, said that she had received letters from WARNER since the robbery, in which he had confessed his guilt, and had prayed to be forgiven. She had answered these letters, but could not swear positively where he is at present. She had employed him as a business agent, and had heard him represent himself as her nephew, and she had not contradicted him, but he was not in any way related to her. The girl ANNIE had always asserted her innocence, but WARNER had not said in any of his letters that he had given her the watch. After the conclusion of the examination the prisoner was committed in default of $1,500 bail, for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

THE THEATRE FRACAS.

The examination was resumed again yesterday afternoon in the case of the Deputy Sheriffs, GEORGE HICKEY, JAMES MOORE, DENNIS LEARY, JAMES WARD and THOMAS QUINN, charged with the shooting in the Broadway Theatre in August last. The only witness examined was WILLIAM A. MARTINOTTE, special officer of the Fourteenth Precinct, who testified to having taken one of the accused to the Station-house, who had a Deputy Sheriff's shield displayed on his breast. Upon the conclusion of the testimony of this witness, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, counsel for the defence, moved for the unconditional discharge of LEARY, WARD and QUINN, upon the ground that there was no testimony whatever to show that either of them had been in any way connected with the shooting. The counsel argued in favor of this action at length, but Justice SHANDLEY denied the motion. All the accused are therefore still held for further investigation, and they are all meantime at liberty, having given bail for their appearance when required.

THREATENING TO SHOOT.

THOMAS CONWAY, of No. 179 Madison-street, being yesterday afternoon upon Pier No. 34 East River, there encountered one PATRICK KELLY, and a dispute arising between them, KELLY drew a revolver, and threatened to blow off CONWAY'S head. Before the demolishing menace could be put in execution KELLY was arrested, and, being taken before the Magistrate, he was committed for examination.

THE BLUDGEON.

THOMAS BURKE, No. 70 Third-avenue, made his appearance with a badly damaged head, which he averred was the result of blows from a heavy cudgel wielded by one JOHN HOARE, who was thereupon held in $300 bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment assembled on Monday for muster and inspection, at Tompkins-square, and the regiment made its customary creditable appearance, under command of Lieut.-Col. W. B. Allen. The regiment reached the square at 2 P. M., and was duly exercised in the formalities of a review by Brig.-Gen. H. Liebenau, of the Governor's staff. Gen. Varian and a portion of his staff was also on the ground, this being the last regiment to be inspected in the Third Brigade. Major Wentworth mustered the command, and found 326 men present and 243 absent.

On Tuesday the entire First Brigade, consisting of the Second, Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiments, was mustered and inspected at Tompkins-square. The calling out of the whole brigade was a miserable error, which we scarcely can believe was wholly Gen. WARD'S, and the entire day was therefore occupied in the inspection, thereby causing great annoyance to the members of the Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiments. The Second Regiment made a lamentable appearance, but as this is probably its last appearance on such an occasion, we refrain from further comment. The official return of the Second was 196 present, 172 absent, making the total strength 368. The Twelfth was in very good shape, though the command needs a new style of uniform, now that nearly every other leading regiment has adopted a full dress one. Col. Ward had 351 men present, and the Adjutant reported 109 absent, thus making an aggregate of 460. The Seventy-first Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Rockafellar, made a dashing appearance, and fully maintained the high reputation of the corps by the soldierly appearance of the men under arms. Next Spring we expect to see the American Guard as prosperous and in a state of high discipline as when it marched under the lamented Vosburgh. There were 302 present, 137 absent, the total strength being 439. The actual strength of the brigade is as follows: Present, 849; absent, 418; total, 1,267. Major Gilon inspected the commands in the most thorough and business-like manner, and we understand that his report of the books and record is a favorable one, except in the case of the Second, though correctness cannot be expected of a regiment officered as the Second is. Brig.-Gen. Libenau was the reviewing officer.

On Thursday afternoon, the First Regiment Artillery, under command of Col. D. F. Teller, paraded without their pieces and on foot for inspection and review. The result was a gratifying one, as the number of men present was quite large, nearly three-fourths of the command wearing the new full dress uniform, adopted by the regiment, which is the same as worn in the Regular service by the same arm. After a review by Gen. Liebenau and Gen. Burger, commanding the brigade, the inspection was proceeded with, and resulted as follows: Battery A, 28 present and 32 absent, total 60; Battery B, 91 present and 9 absent, total 100; Battery C, 95 present and 6 absent, total 101; Battery D, 39 present and 14 absent, total 53; Battery F, 39 present and 17 absent, total 56; Battery G, 38 present and 22 absent, total 60; Battery H, 66 present and 13 absent, total 79; Battery I, 39 present and 31 absent, total 70; Battery K, 31 present and 3 absent, total 34. There were also present 3 field officers, 8 commissioned and 5 non-commissioned staff officers, and a band of 16 pieces, making a grand total of 498 present and 147 absent. The inspection was made by Major Godfrey.

In General Orders No. 24, the Adjutant-General announces that First-Lieut. George Frauenberger, Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade, is relieved from the disability occasioned by General Orders No. 17, current series, from these Headquarters, on account of his long period of continued service in the National Guard, and because of his inability to attend the meeting of the Examining Board before which he was ordered, and he is honorably discharged the service of the National Guard of the State, to date from Sept. 17, 1868.

Trouble is yet experienced in the Second Division *anent* the dispute between Brig.-Gen. Crooke and Major Gen. Molineux, regarding their respective claims to the command. It is about time the matter was settled beyond dispute.

Resignations of the following-named officers in the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending Oct. 10: Twenty-fourth Infantry, Quartermaster George D. Smith, Oct. 5; Forty-fourth Infantry, Capt. Charles H. Perry, Oct. 10; Seventy-fourth Infantry, Second Lieut. C. P. Lytle, Oct. 5.

The Eleventh Regiment will parade in full dress uniform, armed and equipped, with white gloves on Tuesday, the 27th inst., for review and inspection. Line will be formed in Great Jones-street, right on Lafayette-place, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

The Eleventh Brigade Field day, which was Thursday last, was postponed on account of the weather, until Tuesday, the 20th inst., when it will come off at the Prospect Park parade ground, unless the weather again proves unpropitious.

Several changes have taken place in the First Division Staff, quite recently, as follows: Lieut.-Col. John Fowler, Jr., to be Inspector, *vice* Brevet Major-Gen. M. T. McMahon, resigned. Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Chesebrough, Ordnance Officer, *vice* Fowler, promoted. Major John J. Donaldson, promoted to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Cheseborough promoted, and Carl Jussen appointed Major and Aid-de-Camp, *vice* Donaldson, promoted.

The several companies of the Eleventh Regiment will assemble for division drill, at the regimental armory, in fatigue dress, for instruction in the school of the battalion. Companies D and I, on Tuesday, Oct. 13; Companies H and F, on Thursday, Oct. 15; Companies E and K, on Friday, Oct. 16; Companies B and A, on Tuesday, Oct. 20; Companies C and G, on Thursday, Oct. 22. The Second and Fourth Division will be under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. F. Unbekant. The Third and Fifth Division will be under the supervision of Major J. Bockell, assisted by Lieut.-Col. F. Unbekant.

On dit, that the celebrated drum instructor, Major John Smith, formerly well known as the Drum-Major of Duryea's Zouaves, (Fifth New-York Volunteers,) is to be appointed Drum-Major of the Seventh Regiment, to fill the vacancy caused by Graham's retirement.

In the Sixth Regiment an election will soon be held to fill the vacant Majority. Quartermaster Geis is a prominent and worthy candidate.

The following officers and non-commissioned officers have been recently elected in the Eleventh Regiment: Philip Fischer, Captain, *vice* Chas. Berth, resigned; F. Jocher, First Lieutenant, *vice* Philip Fischer, promoted; John Schaffer, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Frederick Jocher, promoted; Joseph Shadler, Sergeant-Major, *vice* J. G. Dambman, promoted; J. H. Lux, Quartermaster-Sergeant, *vice* J. Shadler, promoted.

The members of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, presented to Lieut. John E. Dowley, an elegant gold watch and chain, on Friday afternoon, at the Regimental Armory. The watch and chain cost $350. The presentation speech was made by Lieut. H. B. Wilson, who was likewise the recipient of a present, in the shape of a beautiful sash worth $100.

Pursuant to orders from Brigade Headquarters, the Fourth Regiment will parade in full marching order for review and inspection on Monday, the 26th of October, 1868. Regimental line will be formed on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, right resting on Sixth-avenue, at 1:30 P. M. As this is the annual inspection and muster, the Commandant sincerely hopes that every member will be present.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Tenth Day's Session—Clerical Probation—Missionary Bishops—State of the Church—New Dioceses, &c.

At 10 A. M. the House met. The morning service was conducted by Rev. Dr. STUBBS, of New-Jersey, and Rev. Dr. CLARK, of Connecticut. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop ATKINSON, of North Carolina. The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by the President. The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were submitted and approved.

CLERICAL PROBATION.

An amendment of canon 9, title 1, so as to require gentlemen ordained by Bishops not in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church, applying for admission as ministers of that Church, to undergo a probation of one year, was reported by the Committee on Canons. Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, alluding to this amendment, said the canon, as it stands, requires of such persons only six months' probation, although Church of England clergymen are required to wait twelve months before being admitted to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

Rev. Dr. STUBBS believed it unwise to place obstacles in the path of earnest individuals. Instead of lengthening the probation of Roman Catholic applicants, he was in favor of shortening it, more especially for those applicants who come from England.

After a lengthy discussion, Rev. Dr. HAIGHT said that many cases of imposture had occurred, and the Committee were not inclined to shorten the probation. The resolution reported by the Committee on Canons was adopted, few dissenting.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS.

The Committee on Canons, through their Chairman, Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, reported adversely upon the proposed change in canon 13, section 7, title 1, in regard to Missionary Bishops, and asked to be discharged. Their request was acceded to. Rev. Dr. HAIGHT also reported from the same Committee that they deemed it inexpedient at present to take any such action as that recommended in the resolutions introduced on Friday by Rev. Dr. RODGES, of New-Jersey—the prohibition of all services conducted by non-Episcopal ministers, in the Church, and of all commingling of the services of the Church with those of other Churches non-Episcopal.

THE STATE OF THE CHURCH—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following report was read from the Committee on the State of the Church:

The Committee on the State of the Church, in presenting their report to the General Convention, are happy to find themselves relieved from the embarrassment under which their predecessors labored in the last two General Conventions, in consequence of the civil distractions of the country. Again it is possible, with devout thanks to Almighty God be it said, to present a view of the whole Church in all parts of the land. In the present General Convention all the dioceses of the country are once more represented, and from them all statements of their condition have been received which are embodied in this report.

From these statements and from such other sources of knowledge as have been within their reach, the Committee are enabled to present a view of the state of the Church that exhibits abundant reasons for encouragement and gratitude. In almost every part of the Church there are signs of prosperity and success. Especially gratifying are the evidences of an increased zeal for missionary efforts and the salvation of men, evinced in large contributions, and in more earnest work of clergymen and laymen. The laity of the Church have awakened to a livelier sense of their obligations to give and labor as follow-workers with their ministers unto the Kingdom of Christ. There is an increase of benevolent effort in various departments of acting in the instruction of the ignorant, and succor of human want and suffering, and in the use of appropriate means to mitigate the ills of life and promote the highest interests of men. The Committee rejoice to be able to say that in their judgment this Church is becoming more and more a working Church.

From some parts of the land, to be sure, comes up the sad complaint of devastation and impoverishment. But these complaints are tempered by a Christian patience, an unshaken faith in God and a firm determination to strengthen the things that remain, and rebuild upon the old foundations, as God shall give the power, the walls of Jerusalem that are broken down. While the sympathy and assistance that this want and suffering have called forth have bound the parts of the country together in stronger bonds, and rendered the unity of the Church firmer and more complete—a more living and conscious principle. And this unity, the Committee believe, has been strengthened, as by this so by other causes also. The occasional trials to which it has been subjected, and abnormal tendencies that have manifested themselves here and there, whether by excess or defect, have served to illustrate this unity, and also to establish it. The great mass of churchmen, are one in heart, and, as to all necessary things, in judgment and purpose also. With the Church as she is, as our fathers have handed her down to us, they are content: and, while willing to tolerate minor differences of opinion and practice in one another, are stirring together for the defence of the Gospel. Beholders from without may have thought divergencies and repellencies within strong enough to rend her apart; but she has never allowed herself to doubt that the bonds which hold her together are far stronger and more effectual.

The success of our missionary and frontier Bishops and their faithful fellow laborers in planting the Cross in the wide and rapidly growing regions committed to their care since the Church last met in council, is a fact too pleasing to be omitted in this report. For once this Church has been in advance of the stream of population, and has moved on abreast of its swelling current. And she is blessed in the deed, and is making herself effectually felt amid the growing mass of emigrants and others, and even in the realm of Mormonism, and to some small extent, at least, among the wronged and neglected Aborigines.

Since the last General Convention the ranks of our Episcopate have been thinned by the demise of our Bishops, the Right Rev. JOHN HOPKINS, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of Vermont, and, at the time of his death, Presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops; the Right Rev. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, D. D., Bishop of Georgia; the Right Rev. CICERO STEPHENS HAWKS, D. D., Bishop of Missouri; the Right Rev. GEORGE BURGESS, D. D., Bishop of Maine; the Right Rev. FRANCIS RUTLEDGE, D. D., Bishop of Florida, and the Right Rev. THOMAS FIELDING SCOTT, D. D., Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory. But the loss has been more than made good in number by the addition of no less than fourteen to the number of our Bishops—a number far outstripping the additions in any like period of our former history. They are as follows: The Right Rev. RICHARD HOOKER WILMER, D. D., consecrated by Bishops of this Church during the temporary suspension of communication with the Northern portion of the country, and recognized as Bishop of Alabama upon his compliance with the condition prescribed by the last General Convention, Right Rev. ROBT. HARPER CLARKSON, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Nebraska and Dakotah; Right Rev. GEORGE MAXWELL RANDALL, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Colorado and Wyoming; Right Rev. JOHN BARRETT KERFOOT, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburg; Right Rev. CHANNING MOORE WILLIAMS, D. D., Missionary Bishop in China and Japan; Right Rev. JOSEPH BELL WILMER, D. D., Bishop of Louisiana; Right Rev. GEORGE DANIEL CUMMINS, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Kentucky; Right Rev. WILLIAM EDMOND ARMITAGE, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Wisconsin; Right Rev. HENRY ADAMS NEELY, D. D., Bishop of Maine; Right Rev. DANIEL TUTTLE, D. D. Missionary Bishop of Montano and Utah, Right Rev. JOHN TREMAINE YOUNG, Bishop of Florida; Right Rev. JOHN WATKINS BECKWITH, D. D., Bishop of Georgia; Right Rev. FRANCIS WHITTLE, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Virginia, and the Right Rev. WILLIAM HENRY AUGUSTUS BERRELE, D. D., Bishop of Vermont.

The Committee have again encountered embarrassment and delay in the execution of their work, in consequence of the imperfect condition in which the Tabular Digests required by the canon from the different dioceses have come before them, and the want of promptness in preparing and presenting them. The Committee venture to suggest that this difficulty would be much diminished if in all the Diocesan Conventions there were a committee on the state of the Church or a tabular summary of the parochial reports printed in the journal of Conventions.

The reports of the respective dioceses are made a part of this report, and are herewith presented.

In conclusion the Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the view of the state of the Church here presented be transmitted to the House of Bishops, asking its prayer and blessing, and requesting it to prepare and cause to be published a Pastoral Letter to the members of the Church.

ROB'T A. HALLAM, Chairman.
GEORGE D. GILLESPIE, Secretary.

After some conversation on the satisfactory condition of the Church the report was filed and the resolution carried unanimously.

CREATION OF DIOCESES—ORDER OF THE DAY.

At noon the unfinished business of the day previous became the special order of the day, and the Committee on Canons amended their resolutions to read as follows:

Resolved, That the following be adopted as a new canon, to be section 4, of canon 6, of title 3: No new diocese shall be formed which shall contain less than six parishes, or less than six presbyters, who have been at least one year canonically resident within the bounds of such new diocese, and regularly settled in parishes or congregations therein, and qualified to vote for a Bishop; nor shall any new diocese be formed if thereby any existing diocese shall be reduced so as to contain less than twelve presbyters who have been residing and settled or qualified as above-mentioned.

After a long and animated debate as to whether this subject was finally disposed of on Friday, the President ruled that the question was before the Convention.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, of Ohio, supported the amendments to the several diocesan conventions, in pursuance of article 9 of the Constitution, contending that it would be a breach of faith, on the part of the supporters of the resolution, if they would not now support their restrictions.

A message from the House of Bishops announced its concurrence in the change of the Board of Missions adopted by the House of Deputies on Friday, and a second message announced the adoption of a resolution instructing the Presiding Bishop of this Church to forward to the Presiding Bishop of Canada their readiness to admit ministers of the Church of England therein to all the rights and privileges of presbyters in the Church in the United States. The concurrence of the deputies was asked therein.

The new canon was discussed despite the opposition to its being referred to the next General Convention. It was contended that this canon properly belonged to the Constitution, and the amendments to the Constitution belong equally so to the canons. Some deputies urged that the canon was adopted by the vote of Friday, according to the words of the first resolution. This was negatived, whereupon Ex-Gov. FISH, of New-York, offered a substitute, which was adopted, making the adoption of this canon depend upon the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution passed by the House on Friday.

Rev. Dr. WATSON moved a resolution, which was carried, requiring the establishment of missionary organizations in any diocese which requests a Bishop to do so.

The House then took up the amendment to the Canon of Intrusion, which prohibits any minister from entering any parish outside his own to perform the simplest duties of his office, even for members of his own congregation. The following is the amendment to that canon proposed by the Committee on Canons:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That section 6, clause 2, of canon 12, title 1 of the Digest be amended by inserting in the twentieth line of the said clause, immediately after the words "shall be necessary, the following words, viz.: "But nothing in this canon shall be construed to prevent any clergyman of this Church, with the consent of the clergyman in charge of such congregation, or in his absence, of the churchwardens, or vestrymen, or trustees of such congregation, or of a majority of them."

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, from the Committee of Canons reported in reference to canon 13, section 7, title 1, that in their opinion it was not expedient to adopt the proposed amendment making the Missionary Bishop the Bishop, as a matter of course, of any Bishopric created within his jurisdiction. The Committee requested to be discharged from further considering this subject, and their request was granted. Dr. HAIGHT then remarked that the Committee had weighed the memorials presented by a number of clergymen, together with the memorial from the wardens of the Church of the Holy Trinity, (Mr. TYNG'S,) and this amendment is designed in part to meet their demands. After some discursive remarks the amendment was adopted.

Several amendments were made to the canon under discussion, and the whole canon and amendments recommitted to the Committee on Canons.

The Committee on Canons next reported amendments to the canon on the consecration of churches, on which considerable discussion ensued, which was only terminated by the adjournment of the House at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be resumed again on Monday morning.

New Board of Cotton Brokers.

A Board of Cotton Brokers was organized this morning, for the purpose of regulating questions connected with the purchase and sale, receiving and delivering of cotton. The meeting took place at the office of JAMES F. WENMAN, who was chosen President. WM. P. WRIGHT was elected Vice-President; GEORGE COPELAND, Treasurer; J. R. DAYTON, Secretary, and ED. R. POWERS, Assistant Secretary. All questions of dispute are to be submitted to a Committee of Arbitration, consisting of CHARLES EASTON, C. C. TABER and J. T. ADAMS.

A Committee of Appeals was also chosen, to whom all questions are to be carried when dissatisfaction exists with the decree of the Arbitrating Committee. These are Wm. P. Wright, James F. Wenman, S. B. Mann, Walter T. Miller, J. P. Thomas, George Cornwall and William Walter.

The Board will meet on the first Tuesday of each month. The Committee of Arbitration is to be chosen monthly, and that of Appeals yearly. A uniform style of contract was decided on for both buyers and sellers, and a committee was appointed to definitely fix standards for the different grades of cotton. Since the cessation of the old Board, some years ago, brokers have been in the habit of classifying cotton differently, according to their private judgment.

Probable Murder in Jersey City—Deposition of the Injured Man.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock Friday night an affray occurred between two negroes named MORGAN GAYNOR and JESSE JOHNSON, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, in front of the African Church, in South Fifth-street, Jersey City, when the latter plunged a knife into GAYNOR'S breast near the heart, inflicting probably fatal injuries. About midnight Coroner WARREN visited the injured man, and took the following deposition:

"I am 22 years of age; Jesse Johnson stabbed me; I was standing in the church, (colored,) and Johnson sent for me; when I went to him he shoved me and wanted to fight me; I said I would fight him any time within two weeks; he said to me, 'If you get anything to cut me I will fix you;' I said I said nothing about stabbing him; he then stabbed me and walked off."

JOHNSON has not yet been apprehended, although the Police are making every effort to secure him. There had been no previous difficulty between the parties.

POLICEMEN INDICTED.—The present Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions yesterday returned bills of indictment against Sergt. MCCREARY and Officer KIERNAN, of the Twenty-first Precinct—the former for assault and battery upon Mr. and Mrs. BRUSH, and the latter for the murder of THOS. MCCABE in September last. KIERNAN was arrested upon a bench warrant, and committed to the Tombs. The cases will probably be tried at the present session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

JOHN ALLEN AT THE TOMBS.

The "Wickedest Man in New-York" Returns to His Former Business—Descent Upon His Brothel by the Police—Arrest of all the Inmates of the House.

JOHN ALLEN *alias* E. E. Van Allen, who has achieved an unenviable reputation as "the wickedest man in New-York," was yesterday arrested by Capt. THORNE, of the Fourth Ward Police, and arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs Police Court. ALLEN'S wife was also arrested. It appears that one BENJAMIN SWAN, who is a resident of Baltimore, and now temporarily stopping at No. 114 Roosevelt-street, entered the house kept by JOHN ALLEN, at No. 304 Water-street on Friday evening, and gave Mrs. ALLEN $5 "for the good of the house," as he termed it. SWAN subsequently concluded to remain in the place all night, and yesterday morning discovered that he had in some way been robbed of $15 in Treasury notes. Complaint being made to Capt. THORNE, he visited ALLEN'S place, accompanied by several of his command, and there arrested ALLEN and his wife, and also MARGARET WARE, ANN RILEY, CHARLOTTE FREBY, MARY KEARNEY and THOMAS CLEAVELAND, *alias* "Boston Tom," who were all domiciled in the saloon at the time of the Police descent. MARGARET WARE was accused of being the thief by SWAN, who made a formal complaint against her before the Magistrate, and she was fully committed for trial. Capt. THORNE made a complaint against ALLEN for keeping a disorderly house, which allegation was denied by the accused, who insisted that his house had been used up to a very few days for the purpose of holding religious meetings. The Police Captain stated that he could prove that ALLEN'S saloon was the habitual resort for abandoned women and other disreputable people. ALLEN made a brief speech of denial, remarking that he had not meddled in politics at all.

MAGISTRATE—No; you're in religion.

ALLEN—The Police I consider my friends. I don't think Capt. THORNE would like to see me locked up. I do not meddle in politics, and I'll promise not to vote if you will let me go.

MAGISTRATE—What do you mean by talking of politics here. No one in this Court has said anything about politics.

Officer FINN made an affidavit against ALLEN for maintaining a disorderly house, and the prisoner was required to find bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance for trial at the Special Sessions. The necessary security was given by DANIEL CREEDEN, of No. 140 Worth-street, and ALLEN was released for the present. The other prisoners not disposed of were discharged. The affair attracted a large crowd in the Court-room.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.

Persons depositing with us may check at sight, same as with City Banks.

Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Loans negotiated.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 10th-av. and 51st-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1868.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at No. 41 Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
ROBERT WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI Six per cent. Gold Bonds for sale, on favorable terms, by SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers, No. 19 Broad-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GUARDIAN
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 164 Chatham-st., New-York,
PAYS SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
VICTOR M. RICE, President.
WM. M. TWEED, OWEN W. BRENNAN, Vice-Presidents.
WM. L. ELY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS from FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now, or on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place.—Open daily from 10 to 3; interest six per cent.; money deposited now will draw interest from Nov. 1; 5 cents to $5,000 received.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-105 East Houston-st.

SLATE MANTELS.—THE LATEST DESIGNS and the largest assortment in the City. WE MAKE SLATE MANTELS A SPECIALTY. T. B. STEWART, Factory and Showrooms, No. 218 West 43d-st., near Broadway. Branch at No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, LATest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S Manufactory, No. 89 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ZELICA AMAS, THE DISTINGUISHED beauty restorer, has arrived in this City, from Asia, where she acquired a knowledge of the cosmetics there in use, which enable the ladies of the East to bear the palm of beauty from all the world. The price of teaching her wonderful and secret art, and a box containing sufficient to last one person six months, is $25; each additional box, $15. She can be consulted at her rooms, No. 88 West 32d-st., from the 20th of October.

GOODSPEED'S GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PENS.—30 lines written with one pen of ink; no blotting; one dozen assorted samples sent for 25 cents; agents make $10 a day. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES—New and second-hand; large assortment for sale cheap at the works, No. 57 Cannon-st., between Delancey and Rivington. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

DRY GOODS.

Sugden & Bradbury

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

(near Bleecker-st.,)

Invite special attention to the additions made during the past week to their assortment of general

DRY GOODS,

COMPRISING

SILKS,

SHAWLS,

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, &c., &c.

We shall offer on MONDAY, Oct. 17, a line of New Striped and Plain SILKS, at $1 75—the regular price of which is $2 25. Also, Lyons Silk VELVETS, from Auction, at prices unprecedentedly low.

LORD & TAYLOR,

At their Grand-st. Store only, offer at retail new Carpetings, Rugs, Mats, Oil-cloths, &c. Also, Mattresses, Spring Feather Beds, Bedding, &c., of their own manufacture, at reasonable prices.

N. B.—Hotels, steamboats, ships and private residences fitted up at short notice.

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., corner Chrystie-st.

LORD & TAYLOR

Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 19, full lines of Merinoes, Empress Cloths, Plaids, silk and wool mixtures and other seasonable Dress Goods, just received from auction, and will offer them at a very small advance.

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

LORD & TAYLOR

Have received several invoices of new Silks which they will offer at retail on MONDAY, Oct. 19.

Also some very cheap Silks from auction.

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

LORD & TAYLOR.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Breakfast Robes, Robes de Chambre, Skirts, Corsets, Corset Covers, Ladies' Undergarments, Children's Dresses, Hats, Caps, &c. Infants wardrobes and Bridal Trousseaux.

ALSO,

SWISS PARTY DRESSES

ready made or made to order.

No. 461 to 467 Broadway.

LORD & TAYLOR

Invite special attention to their Cloaks, Mantillas, Shawls, &c., both imported and of their own manufacture.

The styles are the latest. The prices are low.

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

LORD & TAYLOR

Are offering bargains in housekeeping dry goods. A large assortment of Linens, Shirtings, Sheetings, Towels, Table-cloths, Napkins, &c., of the best makes constantly on hand.

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

LORD & TAYLOR

Will offer, on MONDAY, Oct. 19, the finest assortment of fancy Cloakings, Cloths, Velveteens, Plushes, Cassimeres, &c., to be found in this market.

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway; Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Lace Curtains, Nottinghams, in sets or by the yard, Reps, Damasks, Terrys, Tidies, Quilts, Counterpanes and Upholstery articles of every description.

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway; Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

(Near Bleecker-st.)

Have all the most desirable combinations of color in the new

PLAID CLOTHS,

which have now become so fashionable.

BLANKETS,

COMFORTABLES

AND

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

A GREAT BIG BLACK CAT

-alogue full of failures can be traced to the ruinous system of high prices and big profits.

FOSTER BROTHERS DON'T SAIL IN THAT BOAT.

WE STILL CONTINUE THE GREAT PANIC SALE.

Everything named below is fresh from the panic sales of the auction rooms, and will ONLY be sold at the prices named for "CASH DOWN."

CREDIT CUSTOMERS CHARGED EXTRA.
CREDIT CUSTOMERS CHARGED EXTRA.
FOR SALE AT RETAIL:
20,000 YDS. SPLENDID MUSLINS, 10c. a yard.
20,000 YDS. FINE AND HEAVY, 10c. a yard.
20,000 YDS. BEST LYMAN MUSLIN, 10c.
40,000 YDS. EXTRA FINE MUSLIN, 12½c.
10 bales yard-wide EXTRA FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.
15 BALES WIDE HEAVY MUSLIN, 12½c.
YARD-WIDE ATLANTIC MUSLINS, 12½c.
YARD-WIDE PACIFIC MUSLINS, 12½c.
ALSO, BEST RATHBURN MUSLIN, 12½c.
4 cases nearly as fine as Wamsuttas, 12½c. a yard.
BEST GREAT FALL MUSLIN, 12½c. a yard.
N. B.—We will not sell these goods to merchants.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION, BIG LOTS BLANKETS, DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, MERINOES, FLANNELS, &c., at nearly any price you wish.
HEAVY AUCTION FLANNELS, 20c. and 25c.
BEST DELAINES, ONLY 20c.
BEST ATLANTIC PRINTS DOWN TO 6c.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

M. A. DOUGLASS,

Having returned from Paris, has new open a fine stock of

COSTUMES,
CLOAKS,
LACES, &c.

No. 13 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

CARPETS AT WHOLESALE.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH THREE-PLIES AND INGRAINS,
VELVET RUGS AND MATS.
ALSO,
AMERICAN CARPETS.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
L. EDGERTON & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

(Near Bleecker-st.,)

Have now a full assortment of

CLOAKS & SHAWLS,

of the most approved designs, which they are offering much below usual prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 19, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS SUIT MATERIALS, SATIN STRIPE VELVETS FOR JUPONS, PARIS-MADE WALKING SUITS, SILK, VELVET AND CLOTH SACQUES, ASTRAKHAN AND OTHER FURS EN SUITE, CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' SACQUES, LADIES' AND MISSES' PARIS-MADE FELT HATS, SILK AND VELVET BONNETS, &c., &c.

ALL OF THE LATEST AND NEWEST PARIS STYLES JUST RECEIVED.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have made large additions TO THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS at $2 25 PER YARD. BEST QUALITY BRUSSELS at $2 50 PER YARD. ENGLISH ROYAL WILTONS at $3 50 PER YARD.

ALSO,

PARIS QUALITY MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c., AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 19, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON THE COST, a very large assortment of PLAIN AND PRINTED POPLINS, GLACE REPS, BEREGES, &c., FROM 50 CENTS PER YARD UPWARD.

PURCHASED AT THE RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES, GREATLY BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWL-CLOAKS—The greatest novelty of the season, and the first and only imported to this country. Will be shown on MONDAY. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SMILLIE & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY,

Between 8th and 9th sts.

Sale of COLORED SILKS, SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT.

The residue of our last season's STOCK OF RICH SILKS will be offered on MONDAY, 19th inst., at a GREAT REDUCTION from ORIGINAL cost.

SILKS OF VARIOUS TINTS, suitable for PROMENADE, DINNER and EVENING DRESSES.

For the convenience of LADIES these silks will be displayed on a SEPARATE COUNTER.

Also, our large STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE STRIPE SATINS, EXTRA WIDTH, FOR SKIRTS AND SUITS, are now offered at a GREAT REDUCTION from former prices.

SMILLIE & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY,

Between 8th and 9th sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have largely replenished THEIR LARGE STOCK OF TRIMMING SATINS, SILKS, MARCELLINES, VELVETS, PLUSHES, VELVETEENS FOR MILLINERY PURPOSES, FIRST QUALITY TAFFETA RIBBONS, TULLES, CREPES, &c., &c.

Also, SASHES, VELVETEENS FOR DRESSES, MANTILLA AND CLOAK VELVETS, &c., &c., which they are offering IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT CUSTOMERS, AND AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

MRS. ELFORD, FOR MANY YEARS forewoman with James A. Hearn & Son, is now doing business for herself, at her residence, No. 312 East 12th-st., near 2d-av. Dresses, cloaks, riding habits, &c.; Ladies' own materials made up at moderate prices.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS—IN long and square, of all grades, comprising a few yet unsold of the bouquet pattern, from $25 to $75. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

CLOTHING.

HARRISON & STANDEN,

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

NO. 712 BROADWAY.

THE CRETAN BLOUSE,

NEW DESIGN,

AND REGISTERED.

FURNITURE.

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

Desire to announce that they have added to their business a FURNITURE DEPARTMENT, in which they will keep the MOST COMPLETE STOCK to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT we are now prepared to supply CURTAINS AND FURNITURE in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

FURNITURE.—W. S. HUMPHRY'S FURNITURE and commission warerooms, No. 13 Astor-place, a few doors from Broadway. At reduced prices new and second-hand furniture, (our best makers,) carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, curtains, pianos, mattresses, &c. Cash advances on consignments, or goods purchased at a fair valuation.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, magnificent parlor suites, covered with brocatel, reps or hair-cloth, $85, $100, $125, $150 and $200. Also, over $50,000 worth of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture cheap. All goods warranted.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, Thomas, Will leave SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FIRST STEAMER | FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other Line.

The favorite steamship PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 22.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Oct. 29.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Nov. 5.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, and THAMES on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

Freight received at all times under covered pier.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE...SATURDAY, Oct. 24
GEO. CROMWELL......VAILL....SATURDAY, Oct. 31

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Thursday.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamers via Panama.—The steamer OCEAN QUEEN sails on FRIDAY, Oct. 16. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot Canal-street, until 3 P. M. of day previous to sailing. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Pier No. 42 North River, Freight Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports procured from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; is competent to fill the situation; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 344 6th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS would like a few families or gentlemen's washing at her own house, or would go out by the day; all kinds of French fluting and polishing. Call at No. 322 3d-av., corner of 24th-st., top floor, back.

WANTED—WASHING IN MY OWN HOUSE; can have twenty years' recommendation from most respectable families that I have washed for. Call or address Mrs. DOUGHERTY, No. 868 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a Protestant married man, who fully understands his business; has been four years with last employer. Address G. C., garden seed store, No. 876 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable man; understands the care of horses thoroughly, and is willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference from last employer. Address P. J., South Orange Post Office, N. J.

SULPHUR BATHS—TIMOLAT'S ORIGINAL baths; established 1829; for cure of rheumatism, colds, eruptions of the skin, &c. No. [illegible] Waverley-place, between Macdougal-st. and Sixth-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—SINGLY OR EN SUITE—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, BROOKlyn or Jersey City, by a small family, gentleman, wife and two daughters, in a house with modern conveniences; three rooms required and good board. Address, stating location and terms, P., care of Belding, Bros. & Co., No. 325 Broadway.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—AN UNfurnished or furnished front room on second floor to let, with board, to gentleman and wife; would let a bedroom with the above if desired; family private; convenient to the ferries. Apply at No. 190 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished front room, on third floor, with breakfast and dinner if desired, at reasonable terms; without board, $3 per week. Address S. M. F., Box No. 170 Times Office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN AND their wives or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with elegantly furnished rooms and good board; location very pleasant; references exchanged. No. 200 2d-av., near 14th-st.

NO. 25 AMITY-ST.—ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen; all large and airy; house has all modern improvements; is just furnished new throughout, nothing second-hand; one room on first floor suitable for business; references exchanged.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—ONE OF THE most delightful and accessible locations in the City. First-class families and gentlemen can now secure fine suites and single rooms, with first-class board. Private table, if desired. References exchanged.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of parlors on first floor, with bath and all improvements, without board; price $85 per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or single. House brown-stone and first-class in every particular. Small family of adults. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 225 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board; dinner at 6 o'clock; also an elegant suite of front rooms.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRING a large front room, handsomely furnished, for the Winter; excellent table; location unexceptionable. Call or address No. 271 West 11th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor, and second floor front room, with or without board, in a private family, a few doors from the Coleman House; references required. No. 33 West 27th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE ENTIRE SECond floor of a first-class house, with board; other rooms, if required; references. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av.

BOARD ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with good board; dinner 6½; near Wall and Fulton ferries; terms moderate. Apply at No. 127 Pierrepont-st.

THIRD HOUSE FROM UNION SQUARE—A suite of rooms, or entire floor, without board, for gentlemen only. No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for three adults, requiring three rooms; references exchanged; terms $30 to $40 per week, according to location of room. Address HOME, Box 121 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO first-class parties only a newly and handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, without board or with private table. No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 20 EAST 9TH-ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and single, on second and third floors, with first-class table.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Beautiful parlor, bedroom attached, handsomely furnished; single rooms.

ROOMS EN SUITE WITH PRIVATE table; location Union-square; reference required. Address Box No. 1,567 Post Office.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to rent with board; references exchanged.

A LARGE, HANDSOME ROOM, WITH first-class board, at No. 215 West 15th-st.

NO. 8 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FURnished rooms to let for gentlemen.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 6:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33 foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1868, the Sound Line steamers will leave their respective piers at 4 P. M. instead of 5 P. M. as heretofore.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare $2.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting with 6 and 11 P. M. trains on New-York Central, with 6 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with Troy without charge, on arrival at Albany, by steamboat SENECA.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and flagging sidewalks (section No. 1) of Madison-av., between 42d and 72d sts.

2. For paving 42d-st., between 5th-av. and Madison-av., with trap block.

3. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in 34th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

4. For building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Liberty and William sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on

1. Both sides of Madison-av., from 42d to 72d-st., to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.

2. Both sides of 42d-st., from Madison to 5th-av., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

3. Both sides of 34th-st., from 10th to 11th-av., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

4. The north side of Liberty-st., from William to Nassau-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to ISAAC O. HUNT, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 13, 1868.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 5, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Property will be opened for payment at this office on WEDNESDAY next, 7th October. Due notice will be given when the Books for Real Estate will be open.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

HELP WANTED.

CONTRACTOR.—WANTED, A RESPONSIBLE party to work a slate mill and quarry, under contract and interest in the business. Address Post-Office Box No. 1,301.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE MANHATTAN Co-operative Relief Association. Apply in person or by letter at No. 658 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A GOOD cook, washer and ironer; must have City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., before [illegible].

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,

(OF BROOME-ST.,)

FIFTH-AV.

(Corner of 14th-st.)

ELEGANT CARRIAGES

IN

ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES,

exclusively of their own build, and

SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALLOW'S LONDON WHIPS.

ELEGANT LAP-ROBES FOR PHAETONS, DOG-CARTS, &c.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CAPES, AND DRIVING-COATS FOR GENTLEMEN AND COACHMEN.

NOTICE.

The public is respectfully informed that we have no connection with a firm of similar name on Broadway, who have for years been selling inferior country-made carriages as their "own make," and whose stock at this time is largely made up of vehicles of similar character.

THE ABOVE BASE SLANDER UPON us speaks for itself, and calls for no reply. It is daily making for us hosts of new friends, and bringing us flattering testimonials from our old friends and customers, who have for years past tested the merits of our work, and can certify of its superior quality.

BREWSTER & BALDWIN,
Corner Broadway and 10th-st.

THE BREWSTER WAGON.

The senior member of a Broadway firm, dealing in country-made carriages, having failed in his efforts to sell out his business to our Mr. Brewster, now seeks to force upon us an unprofitable investment, by advertising a cheap imitation of the "BREWSTER WAGON."

As we have been subjected for a long period to petty annoyances of this character, we do not propose, at this late day, to seek relief in the purchase of a business that has ceased to be profitable, preferring to await the slower but equally sure process of natural decay.

As heretofore, we offer at our factory, and at our warerooms on 5th-av., carriages of our own build ONLY.

BREWSTER & CO., of Broome-st.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF FINE carriages, say clarences, landaus, landaulets, &c., &c., built under our personal supervision, of the best materials and by the best workmen.

CORBETT & SCHARCH,
Nos. 122, 124 and 126 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.
Also, the unrivaled "OUR WAGON."

A LADY HAVING NO FURTHER USE for her private turn-out, would like to let it to a quiet family for the Winter, together with an unexceptionable driver; a choice of three carriages, one of which is new. For further particulars, address Madam BLANK, Station D.

BARGAINS IN CARRIAGES—TWO ELEgant full size clarences, one three-quarter clarence, and two fine coupes, a little shop-worn, to be sold very low to make room for new stock; all our own make. BREWSTER & BALDWIN, corner Broadway and 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE SORREL HORSE, 6 YEARS old, 16 hands high, warranted sound and kind, with Victoria rockaway carriage and harness, in good order; the property of a private gentleman. Apply at stable No. 165 1st-av.

A FEW VERY FINE IMITATION "BREWSTER WAGONS," with shifting tops, are offered by the New-York Repository, No. 18 East 18th-st., at $350, and warranted superior in style and quality to those advertised by Brewster & Baldwin at $400.

FOR SALE—A PHAETON, NO TOP, TURNOUT seat, with pole and shafts, in perfect order. Also a set light double harness. Apply at private stable, No. 528 West 22d-st.

ELEGANT COUPES AND COUPE ROCKaways for four and six persons; superbly finished, and warranted in every respect. New-York Repository, 18th-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BLACK MARE, seven years old; 15½ hands high; equally good in double or single harness; sound and gentle. Can be seen at No. 72 8th-st., near 5th-av.

A THREE-QUARTER CLARENCE AND six-seat Westchester Rockaway, as good as new, for sale at MINER & STEVENS' Carriage Factory, No. 115 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ALEGANT TOP-WAGON, used but little. Inquire at Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., near Fulton-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE OF THE best finished mansions in the vicinity of New-York, in State of New-York, 100x70 feet, two and a half stories high, richly frescoed throughout by an Italian artist; built by day's work for one of the leading bankers of New-York; hot and cold water, and other conveniences of a first-class city residence; conservatory, (heated by steam,) containing a large collection of choice flowers; an excellent fish pond; all necessary outbuildings.

About 30 acres of land, 10 of which is a pear orchard of the choicest varieties; 5 acres in peach, apple and garden; 5 acres around the house planted with evergreens and rare imported trees and shrubs; balance in lawn—all of which is in the very highest state of cultivation. This property will be sold for 40 per cent. of the cost. Furniture, carriage, horses, &c., if required. About an hour's ride by Erie Railway; commutation 22 cents per day; within three minutes' ride of depot; unsurpassed view of mountain and valley; no fever and ague, and no musquitoes. For terms apply to JOHN MACK, No. 27 Howard-st.

FOR SALE, IN WEST PHILADELPHIA, with immediate possession.—The owner leaving the country will sell a beautiful modern stone house and furniture, with fine grounds, surrounded by the finest residences of the place; lot 47½x170 feet; one of the most convenient and economical places to live for a man of family doing business in both cities. Price, $16,000 unfurnished, $19,000 furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$20,000.—FOR SALE—A VALUABLE piece of property in Mott Haven, a short distance beyond Harlem Bridge, on Boston road, nearly opposite 140th-st., 50 feet from the corner of Bronx-st., consisting of 6 improved lots, a 2-story and extension house, containing 11 rooms, all in good order. Possession Nov. 1; terms easy, only $6,000 or $7,000 cash required. Apply on the premises, or address J. M., Box 3,554 Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year. By BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FINE RESIDENCE AND OUTBUILDING, with 15 acres, beautifully located near depot Northern Railroad, one hour from City. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE---THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE OF EXTRA WIDTH, NO. 162, Madison Avenue, Near 34th-st, Furnished.

The above-mentioned house is offered at private sale until Thursday next, the owner going abroad. The house is 29 by 70 feet, well and substantially built, beautifully decorated and frescoed, finished in hard wood, and contains every improvement which either luxury or convenience can demand. The furniture was made by the best manufacturers and is most elaborate and elegant in finish. For particulars and permits to see the premises apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Printed list on application.

VACANT LOTS, ALSO HOUSES WANTED.

D. M. SEAMAN,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker,
No. 14 Pine-st.

A GOOD CHANCE

for capitalists, manufacturers and other business men, at the auction sale of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

TRUSTEE'S POSITIVE SALE OF a large and valuable property on Sullivan-st., N. Y.

Read their advertisement and attend the sale.

HARLEM—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND basement brick house and lot at a bargain, with immediate possession; 16 rooms; good location; convenient to cars and boat; terms easy. Apply on premises, north side 117th-st., first brick house east of Avenue A, or of S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS, 46TH-ST. TO 59TH-ST., embracing several corners, and from 59th to 135th st.; also, on 45th, 48th, 53d, 56th, 57th, 64th, 74th and 98th sts., near 5th-av., and on 8th-av., 117th to 148th st. and 11th-av. Boulevard. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$30,000.—FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 21.6x55x100 feet, in fine order, between 5th and 6th avs., above 15th-st.; possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs., a four-story brown-stone house—high stoop—in an excellent neighborhood. Address GORING, Box No. 164 Times Office.

A VALUABLE LEASE ON BROADWAY, near Cortlandt-st., for sale, suitable for insurance or similar business. Apply to S. NEWELL, No. 163 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE—HOUSE IN 22D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs. Possession Nov. 1. Inquire of J. B. BULLOCK, No. 39 Nassau-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN J. HOLLISTER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Oct. 13, 1868.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. [illegible] CURRY, Vice-Pres't.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—14TH-ST.

MISS KELLOGG.

MAX STRAKOSCH..........................DIRECTOR
General Admission..........................One Dollar
Reserved seat, $1 50; Boxes, $8, $10 and $20.

Seats and boxes for Miss Kellogg's performances at the ticket offices at the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG'S REPRESENTATIONS MONDAY, 19th, WEDNESDAY, 21st, FRIDAY, 23d, at 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, 24th, KELLOGG MATINEE at 1.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will appear in conjunction with the following artists: Mme. FREDA DE GEBELE, the favorite Contralto. LOTTI, PETRELLI, SUSINI. Mons. CÆSAR ALARD, Solo Violoncellist, and the distinguished Pianist, Miss ALIDA TOPP. ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.

After the Grand Concert the entire third act of Gounod's Grand Opera.

FAUST,

will be performed, introducing Miss Kellogg in the role in which she made such a furor in Europe, that of MARGUERITE.

The Grand Orchestra under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN AND SIGNOR GIORZA.

Thursday, Oct. 29—Brooklyn Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LEOTARD.

M. JEROME RAVEL, DIRECTOR, has the honor to announce the FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA of the FAMOUS GYMNAST AND ATHLETE,

LEOTARD,
LEOTARD,
LEOTARD,
LEOTARD,
LEOTARD,
LEOTARD,
LEOTARD,

From Paris, and the various principal cities of Europe, on THURSDAY NIGHT, OCT. 29, 1868.

Particulars in future advertisements.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Sole Lesse and Director..........................J. GRAU

GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

In consequence of the necessary night rehearsals for the production of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, which will be produced next THURSDAY with a splendor never before witnessed on any stage in America, and never surpassed in any capital of Europe, THE THEATRE FRANCAIS will remain closed, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next. In GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT will take place the debut of Mlle. DESCLAUZAS, Mlle. FONTANEL, and Mons. GABEL, jointly with Mme. ROSE BELL, CARRIER, BECKERS, and the entire strength of the company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

In consequence of the necessary night rehearsals for the production of Genevieve de Brabant, which will be brought out with a splendor never before witnessed on any stage whatever in America, and never surpassed in any capital of Europe, the Theatre Francais will remain closed on the evenings of Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th, 19th, 20th and 21st inst.

On THURSDAY, debut of Mlle. DESCLAUZAS FONTANEL GABEL.

STEINWAY HALL.—SATURDAY.

THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND INAUGURAL CONCERT.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 24.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS takes great pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements for the OPENING OF STEINWAY HALL, which has, during the Summer season, undergone extensive alterations and improvements, having been entirely remodeled, and elaborately decorated, making it now not only the largest but also the MOST MAGNIFICENT MUSIC HALL in New-York.

THE GRAND OPENING CONCERT Will take place ON SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 24.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........................DIRECTOR.

MATINEES AT 2½.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, will be presented, for the first time, the BRILLIANT ASIATIC SPECTACLE entitled

THE CHINESE FESTIVAL:
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL:
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL:
OR, FEAST OF LANTERNS!

produced with NEW AND SPLENDID COSTUMES, PROPERTIES AND PARAPHERNALIA, and replete with GORGEOUS PROCESSIONS, CHINESE DANCES, LIVING PYRAMIDS, UNIQUE GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS, CHINESE JUGGLING, &c., &c., &c., introducing THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH COMPANY, together with AN EFFICIENT CORPS DE BALLET, the whole presenting a highly-colored and animated picture of the sports and pastimes of THE CENTRAL FLOWERY KINDOM!

Previous to the spectacle will be presented ELEGANT AND DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE, NOVEL, THRILLING AND EXCITING beyond all precedent, comprising DARING FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP AND WONDERS OF ATHLETIC SKILL, bringing into requisition the full strength of THE UNEQUALED CORPS OF WORLD-RENOWNED ARTISTS comprised in the GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE, which is acknowledged to be not only the best ever seen in America, but THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

Admission 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents.

NEW APOLLO HALL,

Corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, OCT. 19.

JAMES TAYLOR, THE GREAT LONDON COMIQUE, and his splendid company of European artistes.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved places, $1; Balcony circle, 30 cents. Seats can be had at Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Apollo Hall.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

NOVEMBER NUMBER OF NICK NAX just out. Prize Rebus, Jokes, Cons, and lots of fun.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,

Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, [illegible] for four years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jencks. Number limited.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

DANBURY, CONN.

F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st. References—Right Rev. H. Potter, Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, Right Rev. T. F. Davis, Prof. Charles Davies, Prof. Henry, Prof. Bartlett, Wm. H. Appleton and others, as per circular, for which apply as above.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY class for boys from 7 to 10 years of age; conducted by Mrs. Parrott and Professors, 42d-st. and Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A family school for twenty boys. Home comforts, kind care and thorough teaching. Term begins Sept. 14.

S PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT IN ten lessons of an hour each; thorough instruction in book-keeping and business affairs; day and evening. Apply this week.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 42 East 14th-st.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Students received Oct. 26.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 108 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL—NO. 1,214 Broadway. Boys prepared for college or business. For references see circular.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 839 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial, H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—English, French and German taught.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 44 West 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 65 W. 38th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 65 W. 38th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF THREE YEARS' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a family, to instruct children in the English branches and music in exchange for board. Address Miss PERKINS, Farmington, Conn.

A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN MANY families of position, and with College and preparatory students, has a vacancy. Address TUTOR, Box No. 183 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.

H. L. BATEMAN..........................Lessee and Manager

SECOND SEASON OF OPERA BOUFFE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

BRILLIANT REVIVAL AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.

MLLE. TOSTEE

AS LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

M. AUJAC as Fritz. M. LEDUC as Prince Paul.
M. DUCHESNE as General Boum.
M. LAGRIFFOUL as Baron Puck.
M. DARON as Baron Grog.
M. GUIDON as Nepomuc.
MLLE. LAMBELE as Wanda.

Reserved seats for sale at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at the Box-office of the Opera House. The public are informed that omnibuses of the 23d-st. line will start every two minutes after 6½ o'clock P. M., from Union-square and Fifth-av. Hotel, and proceed directly to Pike's Opera House. Equal facilities will be afforded for returning to Broadway after each night's performance.

Admission..........$1 00 | Private boxes..........$10 00
Reserved seats..........1 50 | Proscenium Box..........20 00
FAMILY CIRCLE, 30 CENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

BATEMAN OPERA BOUFFE.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE

OF

LA GRAND DUCHESSE D GEROLSTEIN.

SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 1.

TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS TO 34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Oct. 19.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY—MATINEES DAILY, AT 2½.

The Management announce the presentation of not only THE LARGEST CIRCUS, BUT THE BEST COMPANY, EVER ORGANIZED IN THE WORLD, WITHOUT ANY SINGLE EXCEPTION. The ones at the PARIS EXPOSITION IN 1867, or the HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, included.

First appearance in America for two years of the CHAMPION OF THE UNIVERSE, THE ADMITTED GREATEST OF RIDERS, JAMES ROBINSON, and that epitome of talent and beauty, HIS SON, CLARENCE.

MLLE. LOUILLE WATSON,
MLLE. ELIZE MORZETTA,
THOUGH OF DIFFERENT SCHOOLS,
are acknowledged as the BEST OF LIVING EQUESTRIENNES.
THE ENTIRE BELL FAMILY, SIX IN NUMBER.
THE BUISLEY FAMILY, FIVE STAR GYMNASTS.
THE SHERWOODS, A GIFTED TRIO.
SAM LONG AND FRANK WHITTAKER,
Clowns, and FORTY OTHER PERFORMERS,
constitute the UNAPPROACHABLE COMPANY.
CROCKET'S FEROCIOUS MONSTER LIONS will be performed by the INTREPID PIERCE.

ON MONDAY, OCT. 19, AT 10 O'CLOCK, GREAT EUROPEAN PARADE.

THE DROVE OF DROMEDARIES,
FIVE GOLDEN CHARIOTS,
GROUPS OF YOUNG GIRLS,
THE LIVING LION,
free, unchained, untrammeled,
LOOSE IN THE STREETS,
borne in THRIUMPH ON A HIGH COLUMN,
KNIGHTS IN ARMOR,
A GORGEOUS CAVALCADE
will pass over the SUBJOINED ROUTE:

Down 6th-av. to 14th-st., 14th-st. to 4th-av., 4th-av. to Bowery, Bowery to Chatham-st. and Park-row to Broadway, up to 34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY, THE PLACE OF EXHIBITION, where the FIRST PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN AT 8 O'CLOCK.

MATINEE TUESDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, and daily after until farther notice.

Admission..........................50 cts.
Children, ten years of age and under..........25 cts.
Reserved Chairs..........................75 cts.
Children to Reserved Chairs, to Matinees only.....50 cts.

Doors open at 1 and 7; performances at 2½ and 8.

Reserved chairs can be had at all the principal Broadway ticket offices and at the periodical stands in leading hotels.

SCOTT-SIDDONS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

SHAKESPEARE HEROINES ILLUSTRATED.

STEINWAY HALL. MONDAY, OCT. 26.

The following programme, which has been selected for the initiatory Readings, is respectfully submitted:

ROSALIND, "As You Like It"..........Shakespeare
LADY MACBETH, "Macbeth"..........Shakespeare
DEATH OF CONSTANCE DE BEVERLEY, "Marmion"..........Scott
THE MAY QUEEN..........Tennyson
COURTSHIP OF HENRY..........Shakespeare

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, SECOND READINGS.

Sale of seats commences on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS' ONLY APPEARANCE in Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Oct. 27, at the Academy of Music.

ALLEMANIA HALL.

No. 18 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square.

EVERY NIGHT, at 8,

Prof. A. ROHDE'S famous GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION OF EARTH AND MAN,

A lecture, with 57 tableaux, 24 feet square.

Admission, 50c.; children, 25c.; reserved seats, $1.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1868,

First night of Prof. CROMWELL'S GREAT EXHIBITION OF FALLON'S STEREOPTICON, reproducing photographic views of the most beautiful scenery, lovely statuary, gems of art and local views, &c., &c., &c.

Admission 50 cents. Children 25 cents.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.

OPENING NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, OCT. 19, AT HIS ACADEMY ROOMS, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., near 42d-st.

Former patrons and families of respectability can obtain tickets upon application to Mr. Trenor in person, or by sending full name and address by mail.

FINE MUSIC, ALL THE NEW DANCES, A SMOOTH FLOOR, AND A SELECT AND WELL-DRESSED COMPANY will be in order on the occasion.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON LAFAYETTE-av., near Clinton-av., some of that elegant block of four-story high-stoop brown-stone front and Mansard roof houses, 23x65, lot 90 feet or more, containing 18 rooms, a great many pantries, storeroom, independent laundry, &c.; all modern improvements replete. These houses were built by day's work and most elaborately finished, regardless of cost. A most desirable and accessible location, 15 or 20 minutes' ride by Green-av. cars from Fulton Ferry. Price of corner house, with elegant bay window, $38,000; the other houses, $26,000, about one-half cash. Must be seen to be appreciated. Immediate possession. Inquire on the premises of THOS. FAGAN, Owner.

GENTEEL WELL-BUILT THREE-STORY high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brick house, mastic front, range, bath, washtubs, hot and cold water on every floor, gas and elegant fixtures in every room, each floor heated from basement; perfect order, splendid location, thirty minutes from ferry, near Fulton-av. Price $8,750; $1,500 or more down, balance on mortgage. J. ANDREW, Building Bank, No. 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—HANDSOME THREE-story high-stoop basement sub-cellar house, eleven rooms, stable, carriage-house, corner lot, all improvements, perfect order; price, including carpets, oilcloths, &c., $7,800; $1,000 or more cash, balance mortgage.

J. ANDREW, Building Bank, No. 202 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BRICK ENGLISH BASEment house, No. 60 Bergen-st., fifteen minutes' walk from South Ferry, Brooklyn; four lines to others; 14 rooms, in best order. MEIGS D. BENJAMIN, No. 8 East 9th-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brick house on Union-st., near Court; also one on Congress-st.; modern improvements; fine order. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—THE STORE IN THE NATIONAL Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., Harlem. It has recently been fitted up as a first-class bakery, ice-cream and refreshment saloon, at a cost of $7,000. It offers an excellent opportunity to one with some capital and experience in the above business. Apply to SAMUEL DARLING, at the hall.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A THREE-STORY house, unfurnished, in good locality; central preferred. Address, with full particulars, E. F., Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, FROM NOV. 1, six or eight rooms in a good neighborhood. Address, stating terms, &c., F., Box No. 38, Brooklyn Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

MONDAY, OCT. 19, AT 10 A. M., AT NO. 380 Clermont-av., between Lafayette and Greene avs., Brooklyn, rosewood and walnut parlor furniture, in hair cloth; handsome walnut etagere, pier glasses, walnut Plympton bedstead, mahogany, walnut and painted chamber furniture, oak extension table, buffet and chairs, Brussels carpets, lace curtains, lambrikens and cornices, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, AT 12 M., AT the Exchange Salesroom, BUILDING LOTS ON 42D-ST., NEAR 2D-AV. 42d-st. (120 feet wide)—Three valuable lots on the south side of 42d-st., commencing 180 feet east of 2d-av., each 25x100.5.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—A MANUFACTURING AND commission house, now leading all competition, have only to increase capital to largely extend their business; satisfactory references will be given in this City. Address Box No. 4,214 Boston Post Office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT; something that is wanted in every store in the country; pays a very large profit and is easily disposed of. Apply to S. J. SHERMAN, No. 318 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

Nightly crowded. Throngs turned away.

242d to 248th performance of G. L. Fox's Pantomime.

34TH WEEK. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | 34TH WEEK.
34TH WEEK. | | 34TH WEEK.

The inimitable American Pantomimist,

Mr. G. L. FOX..........................as..........................CLOWN

Fairy Marvels, and Enchantments. Comic Tricks. Gorgeous Scenery. Great Dancing. Famous Fun. | H. D. H. D. H. D. H. D. H. D. | "No more innocent or entertaining performance has been given since this generation was young."—*Times.*

SANGALLI AND THE PARISIAN BALLET.

[The best Ballet Troupe in America.]

MATINEES1 ½ WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19,

THE STRANGER.

Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Miss CLARA FISHER, and others.

TUESDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 20 and 23,

THE HONEYMOON.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, THE RIVALS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 22, MASKS AND FACES.

Mr. Lester Wallack begs to announce that he has made arrangements with H. J. Byron, Esq., for the production of his last new and original drama, (now playing in London with the most triumphant success,) entitled THE LANCASHIRE LASS, which, having been some time in preparation, will shortly be produced, with entirely new scenery, costumes, appointments, original music and a great cast.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

MONDAY, Oct. 12, EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented Mr. Charles Gayler's great local sensational Drama, founded upon his popular novel, published in Frank Leslie's *Chimney Corner*, entitled OUT OF THE STREETS, which has been several weeks in careful preparation. New local scenery, elaborate mechanical effects and a great cast of characters. Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Blanche Grey, Miss Rachel Denvil, Miss Kate Ryner, Miss Ella Chapman, Messrs. Harner, Mortimer, Johnson, Mrs. Reeves, Messrs. F. C. Bangs, L. Coleman, C. T. Parsloe, J. B. Studley, E. F. Thorne, E. L. Tilton, C. Edmond, W. Hamblin, H. Ryner, C. Foster, and numerous auxiliaries. In the first act, a life-like view of WASHINGTON MARKET IN BUSY TIMES, introducing well-known characters of that locality.

UNION-SQUARE, WALL-ST., CITY HOSPITAL, &c.

Box office open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Great triumph of J. E. McDonough's grand spectacle of the CRIMSON SHIELD. 100 female artists. New and gorgeous scenery. Grand effects. Houses crowded.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.

Revival of the greatest Burlesque ever seen.

O N L Y L E O N S
The GRAND DUTCH "S" | The GRAND | The GRAND DUTCH "S"
O N L Y L E O N S
DUTCH "S"

THE PROGRAMME NEW AND ORIGINAL.

LOOK OUT FOR ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.

CROWDED HOUSES—CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

Eugene as | LUCREZIA BORGIA. | The Dutchess.
Unsworth as | LUCREZIA BORGIA. | Orsini.
Dempster as | LUCREZIA BORGIA. | Gennaro.
Seymour as | LUCREZIA BORGIA. | The Duke.

Horn, Hogan, Hughes, Rockefeller, Henry, Crosby, Griez.

DAN BRYANT, DAN BRYANT, DAN BRYANT, Capt. JINKS, and in his original laughable scene, The Challenge Dance. No Thoroughfare.

Bryants' Minstrels, 14th-st. Opera House.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe entitled BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER, And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

LAST WEEK OF THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED GARDEN CONCERTS.

Previous to the closing of the Concert Hall for important alterations to be made for the approaching Winter season,

ON SUNDAY, OCT. 18,

TWO GRAND CONCERTS,

AFTERNOON AT 3½—EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK, BY THE UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA OF FORTY-TWO PERFORMERS, AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.

CONDUCTOR..........................THEODORE THOMAS.

ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

NOTICE.—During the present week THREE GRAND CONCERTS will be given, viz.: on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

CHINESE FESTIVAL, OR FEAST OF LANTERNS, AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST.

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CHINESE FESTIVAL, OR FEAST OF LANTERNS, AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York:

Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn.

WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.

Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Vilanova, and at the Conservatory.

MUSICAL.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

BOOSEY'S 50 WALTZES, &c., BY GODFREY, 50 cents; 32 polkas by D'Albert, 50 cents; 12 sacred songs by Mrs. Norton, &c., 50 cents; 24 sacred songs by Claribel, 50 cents; Brinley Richards' Nine Fantasias, 50 cents. Ready this day.

BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

MR. FREDERICK BRANDEIS, PIANist and composer, begs to announce to his patrons and friends that, having returned to the City, he is now ready to resume the duties of his profession. Communications may be addressed to the care of Steinway & Sons, or to the residence of Mr. Brandeis, No. 62 7th-st.

BOOSEY'S 50 CENT PIANO-FORTE OPERAS.—Grand Duchess, La Belle Helene, &c. "In cheapness and neatness these publications are unsurpassed."—New-York *Times*, Sept. 21. Catalogues of Boosey's cheap publications free, No. 644 Broadway.

$300 SAVED.—FIRST-CLASS MANUFACturer of piano-fortes indebted to me, will deliver to my order a new $630 instrument; can be selected from large stock on hand. Address TALMADGE, Box No. 137 Times Office.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at..........2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at..8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Mr. TRENOR'S Classes are now open at his beautiful Academy Rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 and 8 P. M. Mr. TRENOR'S Soirees commence on MONDAY, Oct. 19.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose 25c. for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and German.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Class WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS for children and ladies; TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. All dances taught in one quarter.

C. VOSBURGH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 681 6th-av., corner of 39th-st.—Classes open for ladies, gentlemen and children. Send for circulars at Professor's residence, No. 557 6th-av.

HLASKO, INSTRUCTOR OF DANCING at all the leading seminaries of New-York, commences classes for ladies, gentlemen and children at No. 64 West 34th-st., Oct. 21. Send for circulars.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 880 6TH-AV.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, FURnished house, containing six bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, pantry, bath, water-closet, laundry and kitchen, three servants' rooms; two large vegetable gardens; plenty shade; excellent water; stable, if desired; possession at once; moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—TO A SUITABLE TENant, at a very low rate until May 1, the late residence of Col. Lewis Morris, deceased, (with stable,) situated on 21st-st.; easy access, and accessible at any hour of day and night. Apply to LEWIS R. or FRANK G. BROWN, No. 50 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT ORANGE, N. J., ON REASONAble terms until May next, a nicely-furnished house on Orange Mountain, beautifully located near Llewellyn Park. Also, other desirable property at Orange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BROWN-stone house on 55th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., fashionable and convenient; all improvements; 11 rooms; rent [illegible] SMITH & BROTHER, No. [illegible]

EARLY LOVE.

BY J. WILLIAM VAN NAMEE.

When years have rolled their lengths along,
With mingled joy and pain,
And sunbeams leave our horizon,
And falls the gentle rain;
When clouds obscure our skies once blue,
And care and sorrow bleed,
And Fate has proved to us so false,
So changeable a friend—
We love to wander back in life
O'er memory's sunny plain,
And live our happy childhood o'er,
Our early loves again.

And from communion sweet we find
New strength to grapple with
The crosses and the burdens which
Our daily lines must give.
And Hope points us to look above
This world of care and strife,
To that blest home in heaven above,
Where there's immortal life—
Where disappointments cannot come,
Nor care, nor grief, nor pain,
Where we will meet in endless bliss
Our early loves again.

SIBALLA, THE SORCERESS;

OR

THE FLOWER GIRL OF LONDON.

A Tale of the Days of Richard Crookback.

BY PROF. WILLIAM HENRY PECK,

Author of "Wild Redburn," "The Beauty of Paris," "Copper and Gold," "The Executioner of Venice," "The Attorney's Plot," &c., &c., &c.

CHAPTER I.

THE FLOWER GIRL.

Our story opens in the month of May, 1485, the second and last year of the brief and bloody reign of the last of the royal Plantagenet line, Richard the Third of England.

As it was the first day of the flowery month, the great mass of the citizens of London were abroad in their holiday attire, and all the market-places were thronged with crowds intent upon gaiety and pleasure. It was within an hour of the setting of the sun when a young man, accompanied by a little girl of rare beauty of face and form, left the street and entered an inclosed square, in whose centre towered a lofty May-pole, decked and crowned with garlands, and around which danced a ring of laughing youth of both sexes. The appearance of the young man whom we have just mentioned was remarkable, even amid that animated scene. The plume in his cap, the costly black velvet garments in which he was attired, and the dark sheathed sword at his thigh, betokened that their wearer claimed to be of the gentry.

The little girl, whose white and tiny hand clung to his, was also clad in garments of the same hue as those of her companion, and she appeared to be some seven or eight years of age.

A stranger to them would have thought them to be brother and sister, wearing mourning for the recent death of some near and dear relative; and in this would have erred, for between the two there was no relationship, beyond that of a protector and protected, though they addressed each other as brother and sister.

"Ah, Flaydilla," said the young gentleman, after advancing several paces into the green, "I must not forget to buy a garland for mother, and yonder is a booth where they sell flowers."

"And here is one, brother Mortimer, not so far," replied the little girl, holding back and pointing to another booth. "Beside that one has an ugly old man in it, while this one is tended by a handsome young lady."

"The flowers will not be less sweet and beautiful, Flaydilla, if sold by the ugly old man," said Mortimer, with a grave smile, but halting, and turning toward the flower booth spoken of by Flaydilla.

As his glance rested upon the face of the occupant of the booth, he grasped the little hand he held so tightly that Flaydilla looked up in surprise.

"What is the matter, brother Mortimer?" she asked, as she saw his features suffused with a burning blush, and then grow suddenly pale, while his hand trembled violently. "Are you ill?"

He did not immediately reply, but kept his eyes upon the maiden in the flower booth, who, on perceiving him, had instantly turned her back toward him, so as to avoid recognition.

"Can it be, Lauretta?" muttered Mortimer, half aloud, as an expression of mortification clouded his features. "Lauretta exposing her beauty to the rude and licentious stare of a market place! No, it cannot be. Yet that was her face. Why does she not turn her features so that I can see them? It is her form."

He advanced toward the booth, with his eyes fixed upon its occupant, who seemed determined that he should not see her face unless he approached very near; but, as he reached and paused before the table upon which her wreaths and garlands were spread, she turned and faced him suddenly.

"Ah!" he exclaimed. "Lauretta here!" Then, seeing that the maiden seemed ready to sink with shame, while tears stole from her beautiful eyes, he added, in a gentler tone, "At least I know that you are not here of your own free will."

"Oh, I would rather be in my grave than in this public place, Mortimer," replied the flower-girl in a trembling voice, whose agitation could not conceal its melody. "You do not know how I have been threatened, nor with what. Oh, it is dreadful!" she added, as she covered her lovely face with her beautiful hands and stifled her sobs.

"Dear Lauretta," said Mortimer, gently, "there is some mystery here which I do not understand. Can I not aid you in any way? Why are you in London? Why in this public place? It is more than a year since I saw you. Your friends in the country—"

"Friends! They were my enemies," exclaimed the girl, with great bitterness, and dropping her hands. "Why am I in London? Because—because—alas! how can a modest maiden tell a young gentleman of the wicked proposals of those whom she thought her friends? But, hasten away! for yonder comes the one in whose power I am. Do not let her see you, for she will detect that you are a friend and guard against our meeting again. Away! move away quickly—there, hasten! get behind that tree."

Infinitely surprised by her manner, Mortimer obeyed quickly, and was instantly behind the great oak which towered above the little booth, and which effectually hid him and his companion from any one standing before the booth.

It seemed very undignified to one so proud as Mortimer Clair to retreat so precipitately, and his cheek burned as he did so; yet the extreme agitation, and even terror, with which Lauretta had appealed to him, and his amazement at all that he had heard, forced him to comply with her request.

He whispered to Flaydilla to remain perfectly silent, and bent his ear to learn more of the mystery which had filled his bosom with mingled emotions of doubt, love, faith and anger.

Little more than two years had passed since he first saw Lauretta, and she was then a village maiden living with one who claimed to be her aunt. He was then in the country, seeking to clear up a dark mystery which had saddened the life of his mother since his birth, a mystery yet unsolved, and which had imparted that grave and thoughtful expression to his handsome face; for Mortimer Clair could not say and prove that his father had ever been married to his mother, nor that he had ever seen that father, nor that his father lived.

While seeking information secretly in the village in which his mother asserted that she had become the lawful wife of a gentleman who had suddenly and mysteriously disappeared a few months before the birth of Mortimer, he had met and loved Lauretta Mansfield, who had returned his love and promised to be his wife on the first of the next year.

The supposed aunt of Lauretta, Dame Martha Mansfield, though not wealthy, had the reputation of never being in want, and owned the little house in which she and Lauretta lived a very secluded life.

Yet the villagers wondered why Dame Mansfield lived so much to herself, and was so jealously careful in keeping Lauretta almost a prisoner. Still she failed to prevent the acquaintance and courtship of Mortimer and Lauretta; for, from the very beginning, she never suspected that the maiden, led by the hand of Fate, had one day rambled into the meadows, glad to escape even for an hour from her lonely home, had met a handsome young gentleman, had conversed with him, dreamed of him, met him in secret again, and so on, until one day Mortimer Clair pressed his lips to Lauretta's, and said:

"On the first day of next year I will return to Bayburg and claim your promise to be my wife."

All this was unknown to Dame Mansfield, yet when the first day of the next year arrived, Mortimer was in Bayburg to claim his bride.

She was not there, nor could the villagers tell him where to seek her. Dame Mansfield had disappeared with the maiden as suddenly and mysteriously as she had arrived in Bayburg, ten years before, with that maiden, then a child scarcely six years old.

Heartsore and sad, with this new mystery heavy upon his soul, and that other mystery of his father still pressing upon his brain, Mortimer Clair had returned to London to find in his mother's house another mystery in the person of little Flaydilla, whom Mme. Clair had found lying half frozen and senseless upon her doorsteps one cold and snowy morning while her son was away.

There was a strange and startling likeness to his lost Lauretta in the features of the little waif, who could not remember aught of her past except that her name was "Fla," and that she had been wandering about London for many months, no doubt, with an old woman who treated her cruelly, as the many bruises and scars upon her tender body proved, and finally that she had escaped from the old woman and wandered here and there until she sank to sleep exhausted upon the hard stone steps where the gentle-hearted Mme. Clair had found her.

Her grace and beauty, her helplessness and her remarkable resemblance to Lauretta, drew the noble heart of Mortimer Clair closely to the friendless child, and he named her Flaydilla and called her sister.

It was no wonder, then, that he was amazed upon recognizing Lauretta, whom he had given up as false or lost to him, nor that he was surprised to find a maiden so pure and modest as she had appeared, when he sought her love, showily, scantily dressed, and selling flowers in a market-place, a mark for jests, insults and the rude badinage of the vulgar, the ruder stare of the vicious of every class.

He had not been long behind the tree when he heard the accents of a harsh and angry voice speaking to Lauretta—a voice which mingled the deep tones of a man with the sharper tones of a woman, as if its owner used each by turns.

"How!" cried this voice. "Not sold a wreath since I left you! Idle hussy, you shall scream for this to-night if something doesn't happen in the meantime. I thought your beauty, such as it is, would attract purchasers, but you have been here more than an hour and not sold a flower."

"I have heard that voice before, and to-day," thought Mortimer. "Heard it bawling loudly in some market-place."

The sharp clasp of the little hand which clung to his made him look down at his companion, and he saw that the child was trembling violently and had become ghastly pale, while every feature in her face expressed unbounded terror.

He knelt upon one knee, and casting his strong arm around her, drew her tenderly to his bosom, saying softly:

"My little pet, are you sick? What?"

The child clasped her little arms around his neck tightly and murmured:

"I hear her! I hear her!"

"Whom? Do not be afraid, my darling!" whispered Mortimer, soothingly, for Flaydilla trembled so fearfully as to alarm him.

"Stay with me, brother! Do not let her have me! It is the old woman who used to beat me so!" replied Flaydilla.

"Ah, then, I will have to look at her," thought Mortimer, rising and holding the child on his left arm. "There, darling, hide your face in my mantle, for I must see who this old wretch is, by all means," replied Mortimer, adjusting his velvet mantle so that the child's features could not be seen, and moving from behind the tree.

She who continued to rate Lauretta did not at first perceive him, and therefore he had ample time to study her malignant visage without her knowledge that so keen and sagacious an observation was going on.

"Ah, it is Siballa, the Sorceress!" he mentally exclaimed, as he recognized the hag. "Now, what has Siballa, the Sorceress, to do with Lauretta?"

"Idle hussy!" cried Siballa, shaking her staff, which was fashioned like a serpent, and rising it as if about to strike the shrinking girl, "it is well for you that you are on the green, for I do not wish to draw a crowd, or I'd lay this on your dainty shoulders."

She was a large and powerful woman, old, but as muscular as an athlete. Her arms, bare to the shoulders, were stained with vermillion and painted here and there with black and cabalistic characters, and as she gesticulated the muscles stood out hard and distinct, like great cords. She wore a kind of crown, fashioned of mistletoe and hemlock twigs, beneath which her fierce, gray eyes sparkled with evil desires. A long and dingy gown, which once had been crimson, covered her heavy, burly form, and trailed for at least a yard behind her.

The hag was vexed in spirit, for the day had been unprofitable to her purse at her own booth, which was in another market-place. No one had consulted her all that day, to ask her aid in prying into the future, great and dreaded as was her reputation, for a rival had swept away all her custom by making small gifts to all who consulted him—a rival who made much show and parade, and dared to ridicule her powers of prophecy, and sneered at her wisdom.

Thus she stood before the flower-booth, boiling with a wrath she dared not vent upon that rival, but eager to overwhelm the helpless.

"Do you know, idle wretch, that I have not taken in a shilling all this day?" she continued. "A rascally knave, who calls himself 'Wise Josephus,' has attracted all my trade—but I will be even with him yet. And behold you have not sold a flower! What do you mean? Did you sing, as I bade you, to attract customers? Did you pipe up with that fine voice of yours?"

"I have not sung. I cannot sing so loudly, so obscenely as do those bold flower-girls over there," replied Lauretta, pointing at several booths whose owners were females of the commonest stamp, and whose shrill voices clamored for customers in vile verses.

"And did you not sing? I gave you a new ballad to learn. You can read as well as any clerk in London. Dame Mansfield taught you that, and you can sing like a nightingale. Are you too good to earn your daily bread?"

"I am not too good to work, Siballa, but I am too good to sing the vulgar ballad you gave me."

"Hear the proud fool. I wrote the ballad myself, and she is too good to sing it, while she mopes and lets those wenches get all the custom. Out on your modesty?"

With these words the enraged hag lifted up her crooked staff and struck Lauretta a sharp blow upon the shoulder. She raised the staff again to repeat the brutal deed, but with a leap like that of a leopard Mortimer Clair sprang forward, snatched the staff from her hand, and broke it in twain, saying, as he pushed her headlong to the ground:

"Witch, but that you claim to be a woman, though you are more of a devil, I would belabor you to a jelly."

The sorceress was much amazed at this unexpected assault, and for a moment remained heaped up on the grass, staring at her assailant.

CHAPTER II.

THE SORCERESS AT BAY.

The mishap of the sorceress was not unseen by those near the booth of the flower-girl, and in an instant, and before Siballa had scrambled to her feet, a motley crowd was running toward the spot with all that eagerness which inflames the vulgar on beholding a scene of strife.

"Come, Lauretta," said Mortimer, hastily. "I will protect you. Come with me to my mother's house. Let this evil-eyed hag attempt to prevent it if she dare."

Siballa, however, who had by this time risen from the ground, sprang toward Lauretta, with her hands wide stretched to seize her, exclaiming:

"What! you two know each other! Girl, if you dare forsake me for him I'll have vengeance on you both—black vengeance!"

"I will see to that, detestable witch," replied Mortimer, as he stepped between the vindictive hag and the trembling Lauretta.

As he did so his mantle fell from the face of Flaydilla, and the old woman recognized the child with a howl of mingled rage and wonder.

"Fla! He has got Fla! Ah, you little sprite of obstinacy," she added, brandishing her fists and glaring at the affrighted child, "you dared to escape from your good old grandmother. But I'll have you back if there is any law in England."

"You are not my grandmother," cried the child. "Brother Mortimer, save me!"

A crowd had now swarmed around the spot—a crowd composed of apprentices, tradesmen, farmers and idlers, who, prepossessed by the noble air of Mortimer, and the beauty of those he protected, began to revile the hideous old woman with cries of scorn and hate.

"Out upon the old witch!" said a bluff-faced countryman, flourishing a stout oaken staff. "Witches should be burned. What! this old hag pretend to be the grandmother of that pretty child?"

"Ay, she wishes to use her in her sorcery," cried another. "Pelt her, lads! Drive her off the green."

"Stop, my friends," said Mortimer, as several rushed forward as if about to maltreat the scowling old woman, who faced the scoffers with an enraged visage. "Do not harm her, but make way for me and this young lady, who has been badly used by this old woman. Cling to my arm, Lauretta, and we will hurry away."

He took off his velvet mantle and cast it over the scantily-clad shoulders of the flower-girl, unwilling that the rude eyes of the mob should feast upon such beauty.

"Heaven bless you, dear Mortimer," said Lauretta, as she clasped the mantle around her. "She would have killed me if I had not exposed my neck and arms. She said it would attract trade."

"Say no more, Lauretta. You can explain all when we reach my mother's house," replied Mortimer as they moved away in haste.

Siballa would have pursued had she dared, but the menacing aspect and shouts of the crowd warned her that she had best look to her own safety.

Sorcery was extremely unpopular in that age, and in fact the late fratricidal King, Edward IV., had compassed the death of his brother George, Duke of Clarence, by accusing him of the crime of sorcery.

Siballa, however, though she professed to foretell and prophecy, claimed that she received her power from good spirits, and that she dealt with nothing evil, nor had any formal accusation ever been made against her. Some secret friend of powerful influence at Court also protected her, and she could show a permit from no meaner hand than that of the King, giving Siballa Thornbuck the right to foretell and receive pay therefor.

Still she was hated as well as feared by the people. Hated because of her furious temper and bitter tongue, joined to the general belief that all sorcerers necessarily had dealings with evil spirits in divers shapes—and sometimes with the father of all evil himself. Feared because it was currently reported that none who dared to offend her had ever prospered after: that some mishap was sure to befall the offender.

Thus she was regarded with dark feeling by all, and many who had hitherto avoided her baleful gaze now took courage from the number of her revilers and clamored for her punishment.

The entreaty of Mortimer, as he left the flower-booth, restrained the violence of the crowd but for a moment, and when a voice shouted, "Let us cudgel the witch!" a score of others repeated the cry.

Siballa, perceiving her danger, looked about for an opening to escape, but saw that she was completely hemmed in by a deep circle of flashing eyes, angry faces, and outstretched arms.

Though all shouted "Beat her!" "Cudgel her!" "Tear her to pieces!" all waited for some one to begin the attack, for finding flight impossible, the desperate hag had drawn a great knife from under her gown, and defied her enemies.

"Come on, ye rascally dogs!" she screamed, as she flourished the glittering steel over her head. "Who says 'Beat her?' Here she is. Come on, my bold bucks! Who wishes the first taste of my knife? It won't hurt—oh no! Don't be afraid, my children of the devil. Its point and edges are poisoned, my dears. Just a scratch on your hides and it's all up with you. You'll die before the day's out. That is all. Come on, my lads. Lay on, my boys. The old woman is not afraid. She won't hurt you—oh, no!"

Thus sneering and threatening, the fierce sorceress stood at bay, defying and jeering by turns.

There was much shouting by those who composed the outskirts and centre of the circle around her, but those in the front rank shrank from the terrible glare of her fiery eyes, the glitter of her poisoned knife, and the desperate rage and hate which distorted her hideous scarlet visage, and spluttered flakes of foam from her grinning teeth and purple lips.

Even the bluff-faced countryman with the stout oaken staff, recoiled as she darted a glance of fury at him, shrieking as she shook her knife at him.

"Come, clodhopper, try your staff against my knife! Chaw-bacon, you are a coward!"

At this moment an incident occurred which added to the growing terror of the superstitious mob. A large owl suddenly fluttered down with heavy, flapping wings from the tree near the booth, and perched on the head of the sorceress, rolling his great, staring eyes about him and snapping his horny beak.

Siballa recognized the bird, as he fluttered from the tree, as one of her uncouth pets which had escaped from her booth that morning. The ugly bird had recognized the voice of his mistress, and being hungry after his truancy, naturally sought the presence of one who supplied his voracity with dainty food.

The mob, however, imagined this mass of feathered ugliness as one of the servant-demons of the sorceress coming to her aid, and fell back hastily as she called out:

"Are you there, Philip? Look at the rascals, Philip! Be ready to tear their eyes out, my pet. Then scratch the face of that clodhopper," she added, pointing at a farmer whose eyes were expanded with terror as he gazed at the bird.

The owl, trained to understand and obey every gesture of his mistress, swooped at the farmer with a hoarse cry, and gashed his cheek with a swift clutch of his sharp and powerful claws.

The boor, who imagined the devil was in the bird, roared with pain and terror, and plunged headlong into the crowd, yelling at the top of his voice:

"Save me, good people! Save me from the devil and all his angels!"

A small thing will often strike a mob with a panic, and instead of looking to the safety of the luckless boor, every man, woman and child fled in laughable haste and confusion.

The owl fluttered heavily around his mistress, as if drawing a magic circle for her protection, and then, dazzled by the rays of the sun, again perched himself upon her head, nibbling her ear, as was his custom when he desired food.

The mob, however, glancing back over their shoulders, imagined that the owl was imparting diabolical schemes to the sorceress, for their punishment, and did not pause until at a considerable distance.

There they halted to take note of the movements of the sorceress, who had made no attempt to pursue them, as they had feared.

"I'd give a ton of hay," said the farmer with a bleeding cheek, as he caught breath, "to wring the neck of that owl. May the fiend take it!"

"The fiend is in the bird," replied the bluff-faced countryman with the staff. "When it darted at you, Hodge, I made at it to strike it down, and, as I am a living man, my lad, my cudgel cut through it without turning a feather!"

"Let's pelt the witch, Robin; but wait—there goes a party of the city gallants toward her."

"They are servants of nobles," said Robin, "and he on the horse must be a chief. But, Hodge, here comes a score of riders riding in at the horse-gate of the green."

The countrymen moved aside to give way before the advance of a small cavalcade of well-armed and steel-clad men, at whose head rode one whose name has been handed down to posterity—as infamous.

He was a man in the prime of young manhood, being not quite thirty-two years of age; yet his dark and sinister face, despite its manly handsomeness, appeared far older. The craft and cunning of one old in scheming ambition and merciless cruelty already wrinkled the cheeks and furrowed the brow of Richard of Gloucester, then King of England.

He sat in his steel saddle erect and stern, and as he entered the green his keen, wary glance swept rapidly over all.

The form of the sorceress was at the moment a conspicuous object, for she stood in the centre of a great circle of people whose cries and gestures were directed toward her.

"There is the woman whom I desire to see," remarked the King, as his eye fell upon the crimson gown of the sorceress. "Spur after, gentlemen."

"The King," cried a hundred voices, as the people recognized the monarch. "Way for the King!"

No cheers of applause ever greeted the usurper when he appeared in public. He was hated and feared by the people, and women turned pale and shuddered when the savage murderer of the "Princes in the Tower" passed by.

While the King and his party advanced at a rapid trot, their swords and spurs jingling loudly, a nobleman mounted on a powerful black horse and attended by half a score or so of men-at-arms on foot, had already reached the sorceress and reigned his steed near her.

This nobleman was a man well advanced in years, yet vigorous and active, though his long hair and beard were quite gray. Like the King he was clad in complete panoply of steel, but wore his helmet with the visor up. His features were dark, cruel and cunning in their expression, and his voice exceedingly stern and harsh as he abruptly addressed the sorceress:

"What means this rabble rout? Have any dared to show you disrespect, Siballa Thornbuck?"

"Ay, my Lord, and if they dared would murder me, the cowardly knaves. But here comes the King, for whose sign manual these rascals show no respect. But, my Lord, I have just been robbed of the girl Lauretta."

"Robbed? What mean you, Siballa? Have you lost her?" demanded the noble, hastily, while his harsh voice showed much agitation.

"True, Lord Roger. A gallant, marvelously like him who sleeps in the chest, but now snatched her from me and hurried away with her. I would have pursued, if but to do no more than learn where he lives, but the mob took his part and were about to murder me."

Before Lord Roger de Montford could reply the King arrived upon the spot, and scarcely deigning to notice the noble, said to Siballa:

"Woman, are you she whom they call Siballa, the Sorceress?"

"My liege, I am no sorceress. That is a name which my enemies have fixed upon me that they may destroy me. I am an honest female seer, who, by the help of good angels, can foretell the evil, which lurks in the future of all who consult me. My name, your Grace, is Siballa Thornbuck, and I bear the royal sign manual of the noble Richard ——"

"Peace. We know that we were persuaded by Lord Roger de Montford to affix our royal signature to a parchment granting you certain extraordinary privileges. Until now we have never seen you. By St. Paul! you look not like one to whom any angel, good or bad, would give aid, though there is much of the devil in your face."

"My face is as God made it, your Grace," said Siballa, while her red eyes flashed with resentment even against the King. "He fashions the faces of women and shapes the forms of men as He sees fit."

"You are over-bold, hag," cried the King, whose sensitiveness to aught that hinted at deformity winced under the covert sneer. "But you speak falsely. Vice and lust have made up the ugliness of your face. We have heard of your strange powers, and would put them to the test. See to it that you are at the private entrance of our palace at the hour of ten to-night."

Having spoken these words, Richard glanced keenly at the face of Lord Roger and rode away, followed by his escort.

"Fall back, knaves," and Lord Roger to his attendants. "I have something to say to this woman."

His followers obeyed, and the sorceress drew very near to the noble, who bent in his saddle and whispered:

"You see, the King treats me coldly. He suspects me as he does every one."

"Has he cause, my Lord?" asked Siballa, sharply.

"What is that to you Siballa? You are to have a private audience with the King. Contrive to dissipate his suspicions."

It was strange that a noble so noted for his wealth and fierce character as Roger de Montfort should use a tone of deep respect, and even of dependence, toward a creature so base and despicable as Siballa Thornbuck.

Some mysterious tie bound them together in all their schemes—a secret yet powerful tie, known as yet only to themselves.

"I will do all that I can, my Lord," replied Siballa, gravely, "but in the meantime what is to be done about Lauretta? She has been torn from me, as I said, and by a gallant who resembles strangely the man who sleeps in the chest."

"Be careful in your expressions, Siballa," said Lord Roger. "Do you know the gallant?"

"No, my Lord, nor ever saw him before. But I have more to tell you. You remember the little girl, Fla, we called her?"

"Ay, what of her? Have you recovered her? Have you seen or heard aught of her?" demanded the noble, eagerly.

"The same gallant who snatched away Lauretta carried in his arms that very child."

"Then she lives?"

"Lives, and is well cared for by no common person, if I may judge by his dress and bearing. Now, mark this sudden conjunction of evil presage to you, my Lord," said the sorceress, solemnly. "The King is evidently suspicious of your loyalty. Lauretta, upon whose possession so much depends, is snatched from my control by one of whom I have no knowledge, but whose form, air and features are the living image of the man in the chest, and who is the protector of the child Fla, who should be either dead or in our power. As I live," she exclaimed, and pointing toward a distant booth, "there stands the unknown gallant now, with Lauretta and the child. Can we not manage to separate them from their protector and regain possession of both?"

"We will try, at least. Follow me, Siballa," replied Lord Roger, eagerly.

"Move cautiously, my Lord, or he may take the alarm and evade us in the crowd."

Lord Roger gave a few orders to his followers, who immediately dispersed in various directions, though all gradually converged toward the booth before which Mortimer Clair and his two companions were standing.

CHAPTER III.

THE CLUB OF THE PRINTER.

After leaving the vicinity of the sorceress, Mortimer Clair, with Flaydilla on his left arm, and Lauretta clinging to his right, had directed his steps toward one of the gates of the inclosure, intending to hasten to his mother's house.

They had reached the gate when Flaydilla cried out:

"Brother, we are going home, and have no flowers for mother."

"True, my little pet," replied Mortimer, "and that must not be. I hardly think that the sorceress will dare to molest us again, especially as I see that the people have surrounded her. We will go back and purchase a garland."

"Mortimer," whispered Lauretta, in an anxious tone, "do not look around just yet. Are you listening?"

"Could you speak to me, Lauretta, and ask me that?"

"Thank you, dear Mortimer. But do not look around yet, for I am sure we are followed."

"By whom, Lauretta?"

"By two young gentlemen dressed as mummers."

"If they are dressed as mummers, how do you know that they are gentlemen, young or old," asked Mortimer, as they crossed the green, yet not looking back.

"Oh, they twice stopped at the booth where you found me, and asked to purchase flowers, offering five times the price I stated if I would permit them to kiss me—"

"The rude scoundrels!" exclaimed Mortimer, flushing with jealousy.

"They took me to be like those bold girls in the other booths, Mortimer—ah, it was base and cruel in that old woman to expose a modest girl to such insults. I tremble, lest you, Mortimer, think less of me now."

"Say no more of that, Lauretta," interrupted Mortimer quickly. "My faith in your purity is unshaken, dearest girl, and I know you can readily explain all as soon as we can converse in peace. But of the mummers—how did you discover that they were young gentlemen? Ah, it is true," he added, after a quick and apparently careless glance over his shoulder, "we are followed by two mummers, masked and in quaint disguise. But tell me why you think they are not of the rabble?"

Before we give the reply of Lauretta it may be well to state to the uninformed reader, if any are uninformed in these days of general education, what was meant by the term "mummers," a word which has almost gone out of use, though common in the times of which we write.

[illegible] themselves in masks and fantastic dresses, often of the most absurd and laughable as well as of the most repulsive designs, and thus attired strolled through the streets, or jested and danced around the market-places, singing and carousing.

Broad and coarse humor, rude practical jokes pleased the taste of the age, and the wild and riotous of both sexes delighted in the immunity afforded by disguise to revel unknown. Nobles and gentry, as well as the lowest ranks of the populace, thus attired, used their disguises as much for light and serious intrigue as for sport.

These maskers were termed "mummers" in the days of Richard III., and two of them were evidently following Mortimer Clair and his companions, whether through harmless curiosity or wicked intention could not be told.

"You see that there are two of them," replied Lauretta. "One in a blue dress trimmed with silver lace, and the other in green and gold. Both wear similar masks, but he in green and gold is the chief. I believe they are young nobles—at least one of them—and the other is of the gentry. First, the material of their dress is new and very costly, their voices are smooth, and their language, though vulgar in meaning, correct and polished in utterance. I noticed, too, that both wore golden spurs, and no one inferior to that of a knight is permitted to wear them. Even you, Mortimer, though of the gentry, no doubt, cannot wear golden spurs."

Mortimer smiled at this remark, and then suddenly looked grave, saying:

"Some day I may wear them with hereditary right as well as these two gay gallants; at present what right I have to wear them I won with my sword."

He paused a moment as if in doubt, and then taking a pair of golden spurs from his bosom, stooped and buckled them upon his heels.

"Ah, then you are a knight!" exclaimed Lauretta, amazed. "I knew you were a noble by nature, Mortimer, but I did not know that you were a knight."

"You will not love me less for that, Lauretta?"

"Love you less, Mortimer! Alas! why should you love me?"

"Because you are beautiful and innocent, Lauretta. But what more of the mummers?"

"But tell me why you put on those spurs, brother Mortimer?" asked Flaydilla.

"To warn those maskers that I am not to be followed with insolent curiosity, or perhaps because they design to insult Lauretta in my presence."

"They drew off their gloves at the booth," continued Lauretta, "and I saw that their hands were fair and clean, and decked with jeweled rings, so that you see they must be at least of the gentry. Besides, I heard the one in blue and silver call him in green and gold, Sir Simon."

"It is very probable that they are as you suppose, Lauretta. We will pause at this booth, and perhaps they may pass on. Sir Simon did you say?"

"Yes, Sir Simon Vagram, I think," replied Lauretta, and as she glanced at her lover's face she added, "Ah, why are you so pale, Mortimer?"

"Sir Simon Vagram? You are sure?" asked Mortimer, laying his hand upon the hilt of his sword, and halting abruptly, though still several paces from the booth to which he had directed his steps. "You made no mistake in the name, Lauretta. You are certain that he in green and gold was called Sir Simon Vagram?"

Lauretta was surprised at his agitation as he spoke. His face was ashy pale, though a bright red spot burned upon each cheek, his dark hazel eyes gleamed angrily, and his broad white brow looked darker, fiercer than Lauretta had ever imagined the noble brow of Mortimer Clair could look.

"I know his companion called him Sir Simon Vagram," replied Lauretta, decidedly. "Do you know him?"

"It must be his son," said Mortimer, speaking his thoughts aloud, and not heeding Lauretta's question; "the son of Roger Simon Vagram, now called Lord Roger De Montfort. It is impossible that he should know me. He may not be so great a villain as his father. We will see."

They now moved on, and soon stood near the flower-booth, in which two bold-faced, brazen-looking young women were selling garlands, wreaths and bouquets.

The throng of spectators and buyers was so great that Mortimer saw it would be difficult to force his way to the flower-table unless he left his companion, and this he was unwilling to do.

"Let us wait," he said. "We have time enough, and beside, I wish to see if those two mummers intend to continue their annoying pursuit."

It was then that he was seen by the sorceress, as we have narrated.

Mortimer, however, was not looking toward Siballa, but kept his eyes fixed upon the two mummers, who contrived to advance with an idle, sauntering pace, within a few feet of him and his companions.

Their masks were plain, though of white velvet, leaving nothing visible of their faces except their eyes. These they fixed rudely upon the beautiful and blushing countenance of Lauretta.

"So," said he, in green and gold, with a light laugh, "the beauty of the flowers has flown from her roses to roam with"—here he stared at Mortimer, and added, "with—what shall we call this gallant, Sir Barton?"

"Call him the king of crows," replied his companion, and alluding to Mortimer's black garb.

"Sire," said Mortimer, haughtily, "I am the friend and protector of this lady, as you may learn to your cost. Go your way and we will go ours."

"Best let him alone," whispered Sir Barton to his comrade. "He is a stranger to me, but he wears spurs and is no country simpleton as we thought. Come, there is light in his face and eyes."

"The girl pleases me, Barton, and though she is a prude, this tall fellow shall not ruffle it so loudly with me. If you are afraid of his spurs or his eyes you may leave," replied Sir Simon, pettishly.

"Bah! Barton Woolfort is afraid of nothing," said the other. "Your father buys my sword for your attendance, and I have drawn it often in your wild frolics, and will do so again, Sir Simon, but I warn you to avoid any man with a front and air like this. Let the girl pass, there are hundreds as fair who will clap their hands with joy to receive your notice."

"No, there are none fairer. I am smitten through the heart by her beauty. At least I will learn her name," said the rash young noble, as he advanced very near Lauretta.

Mortimer Clair instantly placed Flaydilla upon the ground and put himself face to face with Sir Simon, at the same time drawing the sword-hilt farther forward.

He said nothing as he did this, but his eyes flashed sharp defiance with those of Sir Simon. The latter, chafed by Mortimer's bearing, whipped out his sword, saying:

"Bumpkin! do you dare lay your hand on your sword at me!"

"Ay, libertine! and draw it on you as readily," replied Mortimer, as his sword leaped from its sheath, and with a single stroke sent Sir Simon's spinning in the air, greatly to the wonder of that young rascal.

The clash of steel was to those within hearing like a spark of fire falling upon gunpowder. Instantly the cry of "Swords! a fight!" was raised, and a ring of excited spectators belted in the gentlemen and the two trembling girls.

Sir Simon's sword had flown too far for him to regain it ere it had been trampled upon and broken by the heavy hobnailed brogans of the mob. But his taller and more formidable companion's sword was out and immediately crossed that of Mortimer.

"You may disarm a boy, my black friend," said Sir Barton, tauntingly, as he baffled an attempt of Mortimer to dash his sword from his grasp, "but not me."

Sir Barton Woolfort, a mere adventurer and bravo, famous for his courage and skill as a brawler, and knighted by Edward IV. for his desperate valor at the battle of Barnet, had been employed by Lord Roger, Earl of Montfort, to attend upon his wild and reckless heir, Sir Simon Vagram, and therefore never failed to stand fairly and squarely in behalf of the young libertine.

As he spoke the above words, a sharp thrust of Mortimer's sword tore away his mask of white velvet, and revealed his swarthy, war-seasoned visage.

"Take care, young Sir!" cried a voice in the ring of spectators. "That is Black Barton you are fighting!"

"Were he the black devil I would not fear him," replied Mortimer, assailing the notorious bully with a skill and resolution which taxed the adventurer's defence sorely.

"He is no pigeon. He aims to kill!" muttered Sir Barton, as he was forced back, [illegible] before a sword more formidable than any he had ever met in London.

"Gads alive!" cried the same friendly voice. "The young gentleman will pink the court bully. At him, Mortimer! at him! and by Faustus! into him bravely!" the speaker added, as the sword of the young gentleman beat aside that of Sir Simon, and was thrust clear to the hilt-guards through the throat of the bully.

The wounded man uttered a cry of rage and pain, and fell heavily on the green sward. He was scarcely there when Mortimer's foot was upon his breast, while he reached forward, grasped the collar of Sir Simon, and with astonishing quickness hurled the young baronet across the body of Sir Barton ere the latter could struggle to his feet.

In another instant Mortimer tore off the mask of Sir Simon, and gazed sternly into the noble's pale face.

It was a fair and handsome face, more suitable to a woman's form than that of a man, yet withal a face full of evil expression, cunning and treachery. It was not a cowardly face either, for the lips and chin were resolute and aggressive in their mold, and the eyes keen and defiant even then, while the sword of Mortimer Clair was at the throat of their owner.

Sir Barton could not rise, as Sir Simon lay across his chest, and the knee of Mortimer was pressing sharply upon the breast of the young baronet, while the victor said, sternly:

"Ask pardon, Sir Simon, of the lady you presumed to insult, or see the light of day no more."

A glance at the resolute face which frowned upon him told Sir Simon that the victor was not a man whose threats were mere wind. He saw speedy death in the blazing orbs flashing over him, yet he made no appeal for mercy, though his cheek and lips grew deathly pale.

"Devil!" he cried, glaring hate and defiance as he scowled at his conquerer. "I defy you! Do you think a Vagram will apologize to a trull?"

"Liar!" said Mortimer, as he drew back his hand to give force to his intended thrust. "She is purer than the mother who bore you!"

"Do not slay him, Mortimer!" exclaimed Lauretta, who had sprung forward and grasped the powerful arm of her lover. "Do not, for my sake! Oh, it is a dreadful thing to take a human life! Spare him!"

"The Earl of Montfort!" shouted some one in the crowd. "Way for the Earl of Montfort!"

Yielding reluctantly to the entreaties of Lauretta, Mortimer withdrew a pace or two from his prostrate antagonists, and turned to confront one whose name and title struck his ear with terrible force.

The Earl, conspicuous in his lofty seat upon his coal-black war-steed, erect and formidable in bearing, and scowling angrily as he urged his horse straight through the dense circle of spectators, reined up as he entered the space in the centre of the agitated throng.

His face flushed deeply red as his first glance fell upon the forms of his son and Sir Barton, then in the act of rising from their unpleasant position.

Lauretta and Flaydilla clung to their protector as they saw the scarlet visage of the evil-eyed sorceress leering at them as she stood near the Earl, glaring wickedly at them, and eager to pounce upon them as her hapless prey; while the hideous bird of night, perched upon her tangled yellow hair, fanned the bloated cheeks of his mistress with his broad, heavy wings, and rolled his enormous eyes about him with a horrible stare.

"What means this disgraceful scene?" demanded Lord Roger, in a harsh, disagreeable voice, as his deep-set eyes flashed rebuke upon his son and Sir Barton; and, for the moment forgetting the sorceress, "Simon Vagram, what rout is this?"

As he repeated this inquiry, his eyes for the first time fell upon the haughty yet noble face and form of Mortimer Clair, whose dark and steady eyes were fixed earnestly upon his features.

An ashy pallor swept every shade of crimson from the face of the Earl as he stared, open-mouthed, at the young gentleman whose fiery gaze seemed to search and pierce his soul. Lord Roger trembled in his saddle, and he seemed so faint and sick, was so deathly pale, that the sorceress, whose keen eyes were suddenly turned upon him, grasped his iron-gloved hand and cried, warningly:

"Take care, my Lord. Beware of the evil eye!"

"These words recalled the courage of the Earl. His dark face burned with shame and wrath. He drew his sword hastily, and perceiving that his guards had arrived upon the spot, cried out:

"Seize and bind that man! Seize him instantly! Bind and gag him!"

"Back!" shouted Mortimer, undaunted by the overwhelming odds so suddenly arrayed against him. "What right has Robert Vagram, Earl de Montfort, to order my arrest?"

His bearing was so bold, his air so noble, his handsome and glowing face so prepossessing, that the guards hesitated, while the people, who hated Earl Roger, began to murmur loudly.

"Ay, why arrest a gentleman who has merely defended his sisters?"

"These proud Lords think the people have no rights! He forgets that he is no born noble. Ay, and that had noble Earl Henry lived till now, he'd be plain Simon Roger Vagram, the scrivener! A fig for his nobility!"

Earl Roger glared angrily about him as these cries fell hotly upon his ears, and he was about to repeat his orders fiercely when an elderly gentleman, clad in plain brown garb, but wearing a sword and badge of honor, forced his way to Mortimer's side, while the mob shouted:

"Long live William Caxton! Caxton, the Printer!"

William Caxton, for the gentleman was none other than that great pioneer of the Press, the first that ever printed a book in England, lifted his hat as a signal for silence, and then addressing Earl Roger, said:

"Be careful, my Lord, in ordering the arrest of this gentleman. He stands high in the favor of one whose letter your Lordship bears in your bosom. I will vouch for his appearance when and where you command. Take care, I say, my lord. He comes from over the sea. Your Lordship knows my meaning."

"Three cheers for William Caxton, whose types will light all men in England to liberty of thought!" cried a deep voice from one in the crowd.

Three hearty cheers followed these words, for a mob will shout on every and any opportunity. But the speaker of those words had a deep purpose in view in thus raising the cry of the crowd and making "the welkin ring." He knew that the noise would hurry hundreds of others to the spot, to see and hear, and no doubt to aid in beating down the unpopular Earl and his armed followers, should occasion demand.

While the cheers were still shaking the air, he advanced from the mass and stood at the side of Mortimer, in full view of the Earl.

"Here am I, Nicholas Flame," he said, as he brandished a formidable club, heavily studded at the end with spikes of iron an inch in length. "Here am I, Nicholas Flame, foreman of the printers, ready to say that Sir Mortimer is as good as any Earl I see now!"

With these bold words he stared steadily into the face of Lord Roger, and seemed to dare his rage.

The Earl recognized this tall and powerful man as one whom he had not seen for many a long year—as one whom he hoped was moldering in the soil of Flanders—as one who, while Henry de Ross, the late Earl De Montfort lived, was the foster-brother of that nobleman.

He recognized him with a gasp of terror, in which the amazed sorceress greatly shared, for on seeing Nicholas Flame she screened her ugly form and hideous face behind the horse of the nobleman.

Sir Barton Woolfort's wound, though bleeding freely and in the throat, had injured no vital organ, the concussion of the thrust alone having overthrown his athletic frame, but his sword had snapped as he fell, and he was now armed only with a dagger. This, however, he was ready to use—nay, eager to wield; for he was not a man to be easily put down, nor one that ever shrank from an affray.

"Were I in my steel jacket," he muttered, as he glared at Nicholas Flame, "I'd soon scatter this mob of brawling knaves."

"Mark, Sir Barton," whispered Sir Simon, "how my father stares at the knave with the club. He seems amazed."

Amazed but for a moment, for, rousing himself with a powerful effort, Earl Roger dashed his spurs into the flanks of his horse, and as the animal leaped forward with a mighty bound, raised his sword, shouting:

"Cut down the villain with the club! Guards, obey!"

The sturdy foreman of the printers did not leap aside or attempt to avoid the onset.

His massive club swept through the air with a single rapid sweep, and as it crashed loudly upon the steel plate which guarded the forehead of the steed, both horse and rider fell heavily to the ground as if smitten by a thunderbolt.

The continuation of SIBALLA, THE SORCERESS, will be found in No. 50 of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY, now ready and for sale by all news agents.

DR. F. G. LEMERCIER'S LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY.—The learned scientist, Dr. F. G. LEMERCIER, delivered an interesting lecture Thursday, at Room No. 18, Cooper Institute, on physiology, human and comparative, illustrated by some wonderful *models plastiques*, prepared by Dr. AUZOUX, of Paris. Among the other models exhibited and explained during the lecture were a silkworm about two and a half feet in length, a snail two feet in length, and bees of several varieties about three inches in length. These models, which give a minute representation of all parts of the organization, are said to be very perfect. The lecture, which was preliminary to a course to be delivered during November, was listened to with deep attention by a large audience.

[Advertisement.]

FISH AND FISHING; OR, THE NEW-ENGLAND FISHERIES; Cod, Halibut, Mackerel, Herring, &c.; Capital invested; Profits realized; Dangers of Winter Fishing; How the Men Live; Effects on Health; How, where and when to Ship; Length of Voyages and all about it, in November number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Ready on Wednesday—30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen will have it. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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